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ROMAN GIRL'S SONG.

Rome, Rome! Thou art no more
As thou hast been!
On thy seven hills of yore
Thou satst a queen.

Thou hadst thy triumphs then—
Purpling the street,
Leaders and sceptered men
Bowed at thy feet.

Rome! thine imperial brow
Never shall rise;
What hast thou left thee now?
Thou hast thy skies!

Blue, deeply blue, they are,
Gloriously bright;
Veiling thy wastes afar
With colored light.

Thou hast the sunset's glow,
Rome, for thy dower,
Flushing tall cypress-bough,
Temple and tower!

And all sweet sounds are thine,
Lovely to hear,
While night, o'er tomb and shrine,
Rests darkly clear.

Many a solemn hymn,
By starlight sung,
Sweeps through the arches dim
Thy wrecks among.

Many a flute's low swell
On thy soft air
Lingers and loves to dwell
With summer there.

Thou hast the south's rich gift
Of sudden song—
A charmed fountain, swift,
Joyous and strong.

Thou hast fair forms that move
With queenly tread;
Thou hast proud fanes above
Thy mighty dead.

Yet wears thy Tiber's shore
A mournful mien—
Rome, Rome! thou art no more
As thou hast been!

—Felicia Hemans.

IN THE MOONLIGHT.

It is in the solemn stillness of the night
I start and waken from a sleep profound,
And deem I hear a footfall soft and light
Beside my couch—a stealthy rustling sound
As of a woman's garment, and I lie
And listen, and indeed I seem to know
Full well that step unto me drawing nigh.
Oh, how it stirred my heart long, long ago.

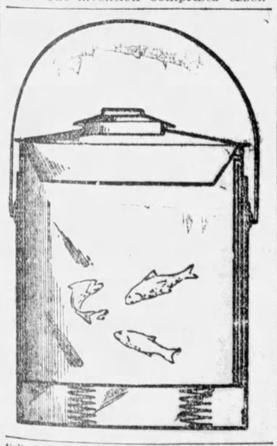
And as, with breathing stilled and straining ear,
I wait, some straggling moonbeam shows to me
A form, white-robed and stately, standing near,
With raven hair unbound and flowing free,
I see a face I loved and still must love,
All pallid in the moonlight's ghastly ray,
And bending my recumbent form above
It seems to smile and softly fade away.

It moves me not to terror; I am sure
That apparition meditates no harm;
No awful apprehensions I endure,
Eye not the slightest feeling of alarm,
For next there comes of minted coin the clink,
And to myself I say: "It will be strange
If I'm not shy tomorrow, for I think
My wife has just relieved me of some change."

—Chicago News.

Minnow Pail and Shipping Can.

An ingenious method of supplying air to the water in which minnows and other aquatic creatures in a live state are being transported has been patented by a Massachusetts inventor, an illustration of the apparatus being presented in the drawing. This new shipping can obviates the necessity of changing the water or charging it with air by means of air bulbs, pumps or reservoirs containing compressed air. The invention comprises essentially an inner and an outer vessel, means for yieldingly supporting the inner vessel, and a system of air valves and passages for the admission of air to the water when the can is in transit. A little study of the drawing will show the manner of operation. When the inner reservoir is lifted the outer vessel falls a short distance, forming a chamber beneath the reservoir, which fills with air through an inlet valve. As soon as the can is replaced on the floor the weight of the inner reservoir closes the valve and the air has then no means of escape except by feeding gradually between the walls of the two vessels into the water containing the fish. A glance will show the attendant when the inner vessel has settled to the bottom by the exhaustion of the air, and it is only necessary to lift the inner vessel by its bail to fill the air chamber again.



TO BECOME AN ACTRESS.

"What have you done?" is the first curt question which a manager asks of an applicant for an engagement, and, poor overworked play manager, he hasn't much time to listen to youthful aspirations. If he is kind he may say: "Go out and make a beginning; see what you can do, then come back to me," but more often he will say: "No place for you," in a way to weaken the stoutest heart. I tell you a "beginner" is not wanted anywhere in this busy world unless it is in papa's office or papa's store. If you are going against the world unaided in any capacity you must never be a beginner. Pretty soon it will cease to be necessary to "bluff," and then you can make it all right with your conscience.

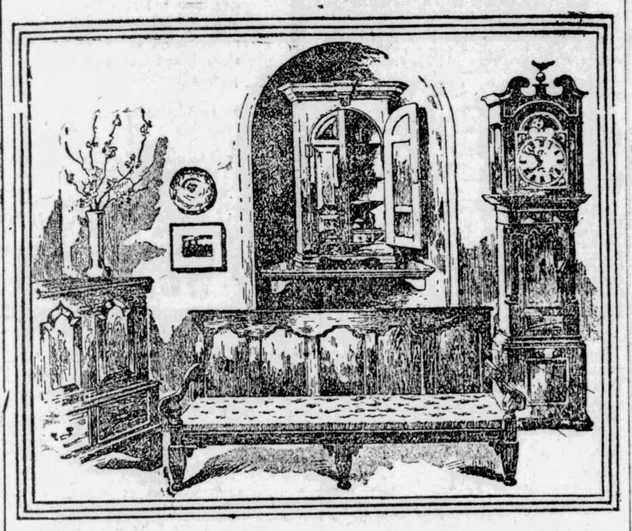
Now, there is a noted school in New York where a young man or woman may go and for a fair sum be directed through a course of dramatic art, and at the same time be given a full and satisfactory view of the situation which confronts the young aspirant for theatrical honors. Old actors have a deal of fun at the expense of these schools, and boast proudly of the fact that they got their training in the school of experience, but they forget that today it would be almost impossible for an actor to get the same course of training. The "palmy days" of the old stock company are gone—gone with the youth and hopes of the men and women who made them "palmy" and who now flout the new idea of dramatic training which seems to have followed naturally in the order of progression.—Eleanor Franklin in Leslie's Weekly.

How It Looked.

Daughter—Ferdy says he puts half his salary into the bank every week and never takes a cent out!

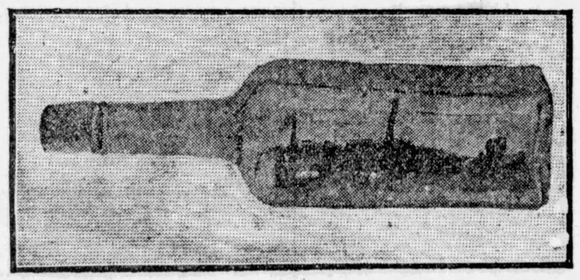
Father—Huh! He must be putting it into a faro bank!—Puck.

FURNITURE SUGGESTION FOR COUNTRY HOUSE



Warm days such as have been experienced during the past week turn the attention of the householder countrywards, and furnishings for the summer home attract marked attention just now. Simplicity, combined with comfort, is the keynote for success in fitting up the summer home, and from antique designs many helpful suggestions may be obtained for modern adaptation. The group here illustrated portrays some antique Dutch furniture that could readily find a fitting place in the country home of today, the broad settee being especially noticeable for its air of comfort and appropriateness.

ODD BOTTLE CAST UP BY THE SEA



Capt. John Ketcham, of Amityville, N. Y., while fishing off the beach at Long Island saw floating recently on the water a square whisky bottle. He caught it and brought it ashore, and on close inspection was surprised to see inside the bottle a complete picture of a beach scene. It was a marvelous piece of workmanship. Evidently the maker during some period of his life had learned the art of glassblowing.

According to the design it is summertime, for the doors of the tiny cottages are open and the curtains are flying to the breeze. The tall lighthouse looms up in the foreground, the lifeboat is manned, ready for action should a signal of distress be fired from over the surging waves. A flagstaff is set in the neck of the bottle, and from it floats the Stars and Stripes, while underneath the flag is a set of code signals. Pebbles and shells are strewed about the beach.

The cottages, boats, lighthouse, etc., are fastened to a groundwork of plaster of Paris, and every object used in the scene had first to be passed through the narrow neck of the bottle, which at its widest part measures but an inch in diameter. This fact alone shows what patience and skill were necessary in order to place the scene, complete as it is in each part, inside the bottle, and what a long time it would take to complete such a work of art. Captain Ketcham presented it to a lifelong friend of his—Mr. James Lush, of Amityville—who prizes it as one of his most cherished possessions.

WASHINGTON'S FACE IN THE ROCK

Many amateur photographers are visiting Mamaroneck, N. Y., to obtain snapshots of a remarkable likeness in stone of the face of George Washington, recently revealed near the old log house at the entrance to Oriental Point. Here Washington had his headquarters in the Revolution, and the place figures in Cooper's novel, "The Spy," as the home of Harvey Birch.

The likeness was produced accidentally by some workmen who blasted out rock in order to widen the road. The property is situated on the Boston Post road, at the entrance to the millionaire colony at Oriental Point, and is now owned by the Perrin estate. The likeness is like a newspaper puzzle. It can be seen only at certain angles. It is almost impossible to notice it while standing directly in front of the rock.

At the proper angle it is strikingly visible. The coloring of the stone helps to make the face. The mouth is outlined by a dark reddish streak. The eyes are formed by indentations and the nose by a protrusion. The neck and chin effect are almost perfect. Washington is said to have stopped at the spot and made the old house his headquarters in 1789, while he was on his way to Connecticut to meet Rochambeau for their great coup against the British. Later J. Fenimore Cooper visited the place while courting his bride, Miss Delancey, and made it famous by incorporating it in his novel.

Dust of Cities.

As we approach the greater centers of population the quantity of dust held in suspension by the air increases enormously. According to Sir James Crichton Browne, the air of London contains 150,000 proportional parts of dust to Paris' 20,000, while in Argyllshire, Scotland, there are only 200. Wind and rain are the great destroyers of dust, and they should be given a large field of action by isolating houses, enlarging streets, placing a limit on the height of buildings, etc.—La Nature, Paris.

She Belonged.

Two society buds at the Waldorf-Astoria were commenting upon the marriage of Mrs. Lewis Rutherfurd to William K. Vanderbilt.

"It's a fine match," said one; "the bride certainly belongs to the Upper Ten."

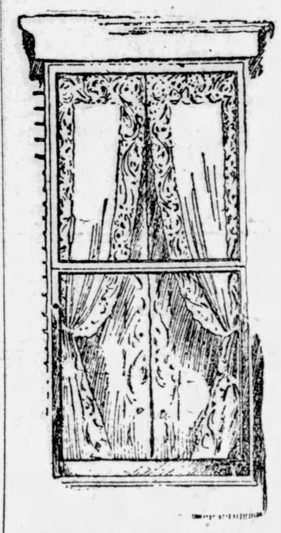
"She ought to," was the tart answer; "she's married three of them!"—New York Times.

Inexpensive pillow cases and tablescarfs have inch-wide bands of either pale blue or pink lawn stitched above the hems.

NEW WINDOW DECORATIONS

The Latest Idea From a Smart New York House.

One of the most recently developed effects in window drapery is especially designed to show from the street, and, therefore, has its principal decorative feature reversed across the top, where it will show more, instead of at the bottom. This is really a desirable departure from the rule evolved for curtains intended to dress the inside of a room. Seen from the inside, bottom decoration shows nicely, but viewed from outside, it is unobtrusively out of sight. This pair, from a smart New York residence, is of white silk, with a border of heavy Arabian lace, but the same idea may be carried out in any of the stuffs used for window curtains, whether elaborate or simple.



INEVITABLE "EYE-WITNESS."

One Was on Hand, as Usual, to Spoil the Colonel's Story.

The late John T. Crisp was a participant in the battle of Westport, says the Kansas City Star. He liked to describe the engagement from his point of view and he never failed to interest his auditors. A few years ago, while seated at a "round table" in a downtown cafe, he gave, according to a friend, free vent to his wonderful imagination, in the presence of Richard Gentry and others who were at the scene of the battle at the time it raged the fiercest.

The colonel told of the way his company had charged the enemy, of how the Federalists were put to flight and of how he himself had been in the forefront of the bloody battle.

Gentry, who was a member of Crisp's company, finally interrupted a beautiful piece of word painting about the horrors of war by saying: "Now, Colonel, you know you ran like —— on that day. I was running with you and you kept ahead of me until we were out of range of the Union guns. Yes, sir, you ran, sir; by gad, sir, you retreated, sir, and I retreated with you."

Col. Crisp, so the story goes, calmly looked at Gentry for a moment and then, in his most explosive manner, exclaimed: "I never told a good story in my life that some blanked eye-witness did not jump up and spoil it."

NEW ATTRACTIONS SEEN IN THE SHOPS

Two oxidized silver goats with locked horns make an odd design for a belt buckle. Other novelties are pairs of eagles and parrots, each holding either a ruby or an emerald in its beak.

• • •

A long pin for the back of a belt is of gold and shaped like a whip. The ornament in the center of this is a large crystal with a dog's head enameled in it.

• • •

A paper cutter is fashioned from a long piece of natural ivory, one end of which is whittled off into a slender polished blade.

• • •

An ideal chair is one of white enameled willow with a broad cushioned seat covered in rose colored damask. The back of the chair is comfortably high and this extends around both sides. The left side is utilized as a place to hold books and magazines.

• • •

Natural colored linens of the smart coarse quality are thirty-five cents a yard and are unusually wide. The frock made of this material is most serviceable and at the same time extremely modish. Dark blue linens are equally so, and full suits of these skirts and long or short tailor-made coats are admirable for traveling.

• • •

Green denim sofa cushion covers stamped with an effective design of daisies are forty-nine cents each. This also includes a square of denim for the back of the pillow. A finished pillow of this kind is $10.50. The flowers are worked in pure white silk with delicately shaded centers and it is bordered with a thick green upholstery cord.

• • •

Striped gray and black skirts of mercerized satin with two accordion plaited ruffles each edged with ruches of black satin are $2 each.

• • •

The daintiest imaginable pillows are made for infants out of two rather oblong shaped pieces of white linen. The edges are scalloped, then button-holed in white silk and the pieces are joined around the pillow by a ribbon half an inch wide which is run through small eyelet holes made in both square of linen. The upper side of one of these is embroidered in tiny garlands of wild flowers.

• • •

Quite a novelty among handkerchiefs are some made of tiny squares of Valenciennes lace and sheer linen. They are 50 cents each and are finished with an edging of lace.

• • •

Velvet belting is satin finished at the back like the usual quality of ordinary velvet ribbon. It is two inches wide. The black belting is 35 cents a yard.

• • •

Black wheat makes an effective trimming for mourning millinery. A small bunch, not over a dozen in all, costs $1.50.

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The handle of a white taffeta parasol is enameled a poppy color, and the same flowers are painted in the greatest profusion over the silk canopy.

In Hostile Red

A ROMANCE OF THE MONMOUTH CAMPAIGN

By J. A. ALTSHELER

Author of "In Circling Camps," "The Sun of Saratoga," "A Herald of the West," etc.

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CHAPTER XV.

THE PURSUIT OF WILDFOOT.

The general was so eager that Graves and I were several yards behind him when we emerged from the house into the midst of a great tumult, orderlies galloping from the door with dispatches, and others returning for more, while lights were increasing rapidly in the city, and soldiers were gathering for duty. It was evident that Sir William was thoroughly aroused, and intended to capture Wildfoot if it were possible to do such a thing. My first feeling of anger against the ranger because of his treatment of me passed, as I reflected that he naturally took me for a British officer, and could not have done otherwise, even had he known the difference. Now I began to fear for him. I did not wish this bold man, so valuable to our cause, to be captured, possibly to be hanged upon some pretext or other. But Sir William did not give me much time to think.

"Be sure you follow me, Melville," he said.

He was already on horseback, and, mounting a horse that an orderly held for me, I galloped after him. He had gathered several other aides in his rapid pursuit, and we made quite a cavalcade, the hoofs of our horses thundering upon the hard street. The whole city was awake now; night-capped heads were thrust from windows, and trembling voices asked what was the matter. But we paid no heed, galloping on.

Catron was among the officers who had joined us, and pointing towards Germantown, he said:—

"They ran this way; I saw four men with pistols in their hands dash down the street. One was very large."

"That was Wildfoot! It was he! Sound the call!" Sir William shouted joyfully to a trumpeter.

The man put the instrument to his lips and blew the hunting call. Merrily rose the notes, and Sir William's spirits rose with them. He felt sure that already he held Wildfoot in the hollow of his hand.

Our rapid ride was bringing us near the outskirts of the city, where the British intrenchments and fortifications lay, and I imagined that it was Sir William's plan to establish first a thorough picket line, and then to search every house in Philadelphia for Wildfoot and his comrades. But, turning my eyes to the southward, I saw a sudden rosy glow under the dark horizon which deepened in a moment into pink and then into red, rising in a lofty pyramid. Sparks shot from it. I pointed it out to Sir William at once. He paused, perplexed.

"It is a fire, clearly enough," he said; "but I wonder what it can be?"

His doubt lasted only a moment. An aide, much excited, galloped up and informed us that the cantonments of the troops to the southward had been set on fire, and were now burning fiercely.

"An accident?" asked Sir William, deeply annoyed.

"The men are sure that it was caused by the rebels," replied the aide.

"There is nothing to be done but to put it out as best you can," replied Sir William, and he began to give instructions; but even as he spoke the report of rifle-shots came from a point a little farther to the north, distant yet distinct, sounding so far away like the popping of a hickory log under the flames. There were red sparks too, no bigger than fireflies, and both the cracking noises and the sparks increased. Sir William stopped his horse and gazed anxiously at the little red flashes.

"An attack by the rebels, and at this of all times," he said in tones of great annoyance, but to himself rather than to us. It was not likely that our ragged little army could storm fortified Philadelphia and defeat the powerful and far more numerous force that defended it; but Sir William was so much engrossed with the pursuit of Wildfoot that he resented any interference demanding his attention. He swore again in his wrath.

"Catron," he said, "you must go at once to that point. If the force there is not sufficient, hurry forward these."

He began to name regiments that would be available.

Catron galloped away, and before the sound of his horse's hoofs had died, more rifle-shots were heard still farther to the northward, coming from a point entirely new. The fire quickly blazed up there like a flame in a tinder dry forest, indicating another attack, heavier perhaps than the first. We paused, uncertain which way to go; and while we hesitated, the attack developed at a fourth point far to the southward, some of the ships in the river replying, the deep boom of the cannon rising like the notes of a funeral bell above the crackle of the musketry. A hum sprang up too from Philadelphia, the alarm of the people deepening as the firing seemed to spread and ring them around. They feared another battle fought almost at their doors, like that of Germantown. The cantonments, mostly light wooden structures, burned brightly, adding to the alarm, and casting a glow over the hurrying regiments. I confess, American as I was, and much as I should have enjoyed the doubts of the British, that I, too, was in a daze. My own peculiar position was assuming most perplexing phases.

"If I only knew what this meant!" exclaimed Sir William. "Perhaps, after all, I can leave my men to brush off those rebels while I continue my search for Wildfoot."

His eagerness to capture the partisan seemed to increase, and I did not wonder at it. I should have felt the same way in his place. We were joined at this moment by more officers, among whom I saw Belfort and Schwarzfelder. The German's face was inflamed by drink, and his talk was full of war-like fury. It died, however, when Sir William looked towards him, although it was Belfort's hand on his arm that warned him to make less noise.

Another light flamed up at the central point of attack, and one of the officers stated that it was a farmhouse occupied as quarters by the troops, evidently set on fire, like the other cantonments, by the rebels. The rapid br-r-r of the rifle-shots there indicated that it was the heaviest point of attack.

This seemed to decide Sir William, and he rode towards the farmhouse, ordering us to follow. I looked back and saw the lights of the city twinkling behind us, and I felt sure that Wildfoot, and his comrades lay hidden there, perhaps in the houses of trusty patriots. The attack at this particular time was either a lucky chance, or part of a clever scheme, and my admiration of the man, always great, increased. We approached the scene of the combat, and the volume of the firing swelled rapidly, the shouts of the combatants coming to our ears; yet we could see but little of the battle. The night was dark, and the assailing force which had driven back the pickets was sheltered by a rail fence standing within the original British lines. The little jets of flame ran along the fence for some hundreds of yards, but the Americans remained invisible. None could even make a guess at their numbers.

"Stop, Sir William!" exclaimed Belfort, suddenly. "Let us dispose of these skirmishers before you advance."

Belfort never lacked courage, and his remark was well-timed. I heard the br-r-r of a bullet over our heads, and then another, and then many others. Two men were struck the next instant, and a horse was killed. It was obviously not the place of the commander-in-chief to ride into such a hornet's nest, and he drew off a bit. An unusually heavy volley burst from the fence, and the British pickets were driven back. The officers with us gathered up the fugitives, and led them in charge.

"Stay with me, Melville," said Sir William to me. "I shall want you for dispatches."

I was devoutly thankful for his order, not being willing to join in a charge against my own countrymen, and I sat willingly on my horse beside him. I was of the opinion that the attack of the British would fail, as they were in too small force, and should have waited for the regiments which were coming up rapidly.

All the officers were on horseback save the one whose mount had been shot from beneath him, and a bulky figure which I recognized even in the dark as Schwarzfelder's led the van. The German, for all I knew, was a brave man; but the wine that he had been drinking was now more potent in bringing him on and putting him in the foremost place.

The attacking force of English numbered about a hundred, and, despite their scanty numbers, they rushed forward with the greatest gallantry, shouting to each other and uttering a hearty cheer. The top of the fence burst into a long streak of flame, and the crack of many rifles together made a heavy crash, followed by an irregular crackle, as more rifles were fired. All but a few in the front ranks of the attacking column were cut down, and those in the rear still pushing on, dropped fast before the deliberate fire of the concealed sharpshooters.

"It's a trap," I said to Sir William; "the English are sure to be beaten."

We heard a rapid drum behind us, and the footsteps of an advancing regiment; but they would be too late to save the forlorn hope charging the fence. The crackling fire swelled again into a volley, and the red blur made by the uniforms of the advancing English became dimmer. I heard a groan beside me. It was Vivian, pale and weak, with a limply hanging arm, who had ridden up.

"They will all be killed," he said.

The charging force was now approaching the fence, and always in the van was the bulky figure of Schwarzfelder, bestriding his horse, man and beast apparently alike untouched, the German brandishing a huge sword, and shouting as if he were possessed by a demon.

"Certainly Schwarzfelder is brace," muttered Sir William, who perhaps remembered the night that I had cast the German out of his quarters. The forlorn hope was almost at the fence, and then the fire of riflemen increased rapidly. Many of the English fell, and the few who were left, unable to stand such a leaden sleet, turned and ran, as they should have done long before, all except Schwarzfelder, who rode straight at the fence.

Then I saw an unusual thing. Two men, evidently large and powerful, and at the distance the first looked to me remarkably like Wildfoot, sprang over the fence and seized Schwarzfelder from either side. Then, while one tore the sword from his hand, the other, the one who looked like Wildfoot, sprang up behind him, and, holding him around the waist, jumped the horse over the low fence. Then we heard the distant thud of hoofs as they disappeared in the darkness.

"What an insult to Hessian dignity!" said Vivian beside me. Then he added in a low voice, that Sir William might not hear: "There's an end to your duel, Melville. The gods are surely unwilling for you to fight."

When the regiment advancing to the relief reached the fence, the Americans were gone and no one could discover where. The attack at the other points ceased almost simultaneously, and the fires burned out slowly. The search for Wildfoot in the city was continued, but no trace of him could be found, and, eating his heart out in his anger, Sir William returned to his quarters.

CHAPTER XVI.

A REBUKE FOR WATERS.

The next day was a gloomy one in Philadelphia, which was then largely a British town, not only because of the army of occupation, but because most of the patriot population had gone away, leaving the Tories in possession. The feelings of all were hurt by Wildfoot's extraordinary daring, his easy disappearance with his men, and the utter lack of respect he had shown for the commander-in-chief. Men said: "What if he had really carried off Sir William! What an irregular mode of warfare!" They repeated that they did not fear the American armies, but that they did object to an antagonist who appeared at such unexpected moments and in such an unexpected manner; the irregularity of the thing was what they especially disliked.

A number of us visited Vivian at his quarters as soon as we could obtain leave, and condoled with him over his wound. But he was suffering little pain, and reckoned the badage upon his arm a badge of distinction. So we gave him our congratulations instead of our condolences.

"I should have been glad to have had the other arm broken, if thereby we could have captured Wildfoot," he said. The words were spoken without affectation, and we knew that he meant them.

Belfort was there too, and he was gloomy, despite the fact that he had been commended by Sir William for gallantry in action. Vivian rallied him on his looks.

"It is because our luck is bad," replied Belfort.

"That prisoner who might have told things of importance has disappeared completely, and Wildfoot seems to be able to enter the city, do what he pleases, and then disappear with impunity. I am of the opinion that there are traitors in Philadelphia."

"If you mean rebels of course there are," said Vivian; "all of us know that, but they are in a great minority."

"I don't mean rebels precisely, at least not self-confessed rebels," replied Belfort.

"Then whom do you mean?" said the sprightly Marcel; "if you mean Sir William, or Vivian there, who has a rebel bullet through his arm, or my chum Melville and myself, who arrived in Philadelphia amidst a leaden shower, or our lamented friend Schwarzfelder, who rode his own horse among the rebels, and a truly gallant sight he was—why speak out in the name of justice and the king."

Belfort flushed with vexation. There was no adequate reply that he could make, whatever his thoughts might be. But after some hesitation he said,—

"I am glad that you mentioned Schwarzfelder. Why should he disappear at such a time, literally kidnapped, as that bandit wished to kidnap Sir William?"

"It seems to me that Schwarzfelder is irrelevant," interrupted Vivian. "At least he has no connection with these rebel disappearances. He was to fight a duel with Melville, and scarcely can you charge that Melville bribed Wildfoot to come here and carry him off, in order to escape the duel, especially when Wildfoot treated Melville with excessive discourtesy, binding him to a table and thrusting an unfeeling gag into his mouth."

"I don't mean to impeach Melville's courage," said Belfort, hastily. "I spoke merely of the singularity of these events."

Our little party was broken up presently by orders from Sir William which gave us all work to do. It seemed that he was seized with another spasm of energy, and he resumed the search of the city for both Wildfoot and Alloway. He was not at all sure that Wildfoot had succeeded in joining the rebels who made the attack the night before, and fancied he might still be hidden in the city. So there was a great hunt for him, and my part of it was of an exceedingly unpleasant nature. I was to go to the Desmond house, search it again, and address various penetrating interrogations to the owner thereof.

I acquitted myself in the best style of which I was capable. I found both John Desmond and his daughter in the house, and, much to my surprise, he answered all my questions quite readily and politely. I thought that his courtesy was due, perhaps, to the presence of his daughter at his elbow, but both search and examination, as before, revealed nothing.

As I was returning to Sir William's quarters to report the fruitless task, I met Waters. I would have passed him without notice, but he said,—

"I take it that it was again a fruitless search at Mr. Desmond's house, was it not, sir?"

This savored most strongly of impertinence in one of his rank, and I felt anger. I disliked his incessant watch of Marcel and me, and in spite of my belief that he either knew or suspected us, caution was swallowed up in wrath.

"Waters," I said, "your question was impertinent and your tone insolent."

He did not apologize as he had done before, but held up his head and his bold eyes looked steadily into mine.

"All the city sir, is talking of this Wildfoot, and every loyal man wants him captured. The wish is as strong among us of lower rank as it is among those of a higher."

I thought that I saw a peculiar significance in his words, and I would have given much to keep down the flush that reddened my face.

"What do you mean to intimate, Waters?" I asked.

"Nothing," he replied. "You are pleased, sir, to dislike me, although I do not know why, and to become angry because I ask about the search of Mr. Desmond's house, a task which I felt sure was most unwelcome to you."

His eyes did not flinch as he said these bold words, and manner and words alike conformed my long felt fear that he knew me to be an impostor. I hesitated a little, uncertain what course to take, and then, turning scornfully from him, marched on with my men.

CHAPTED XVII.

GREAT NEWS.

As neither Marcel nor I was assigned to any duty for the remainder of the day, we thought to while away a portion of the time by strolling about Philadelphia. "We need not make spies of ourselves," said Marcel; "but I know no military law against the gratification of our own personal curiosity."

Guided by such worthy motives, we spent some time that was to our amusement and perhaps to our profit also. Barring the presence of the soldiery, Philadelphia showed few evidences that war was encumped upon its threshold. I have seldom witnessed a scene of such bustle and animation, and even of gayety, too, as the good Quaker City presented. A stranger would have thought there was no war, and that this was merely a great garrison town.

The presence of fifteen or twenty thousand soldiers was good for trade, and gold clinked with much freedom and merriment. Though wagon-trains of provisions were taken sometimes by the Americans, yet many others came safely into Philadelphia, and the profits were so large that the worthy Pennsylvania farmers could not resist the temptation to take the risks, though most of them would have preferred to sell to the patriots, had the latter possessed something better than Continental paper to offer them.

"The British boast much of their bayonets," said Marcel; "but they fight better with their gold."

"And we have neither," said I.

"Which merely means," said Marcel, "not that we shall not win, but that we will be longer in the winning."

Our conversation was diverted from this topic by my observance of a peculiar circumstance. Often I would see four or five men, gathered at a street corner or in front of a doorway, talking with an appearance of great earnestness. Whenever Marcel and I, who were in full uniform, and thus were known to be British officers as far as we could be seen, approached, they would lower their tone or cease to talk. This had not happened on any day before, and was not what we would have expected from citizens who had grown used to the presence of the British army. I asked Marcel to take note of it.

"Something unusual that they do not wish to tell us of has happened," he said. "I propose that we find out what it is."

"How?" I said.

"I know no better way than to ask," he replied. "Suppose we seize the very next opportunity, and interrogate our Quaker friends concerning the cause of their strange and mysterous behavior."

Presently we saw four men engaged in one of these discussions. Three appeared to be citizens of Philadelphia, or at least we so judged from the smartness of their dress; the fourth had the heavy, unkempt look of a countryman. We approached; on the instant they became silent, and there was a look of embarrassment upon their faces.

"Friends," said Marcel, in his courtly manner, "we wish not to interrupt your most plesant discourse, but we would ask what news of importance you have, if there be no harm in the telling of it."

"It rained last night," said the countryman, "and it is good for the spring planting."

"Yet one might have news more interesting, though not perhaps more important, than that," replied Marcel; "for it has rained before, and the crops have been planted and reaped likewise before."

"Even so," said the countryman, "but its importance increases when there are twenty thousand red-coats in Philadelphia to be fed."

"But is that the whole burden of your news?" asked Marcel. "We have seen others talk together as you four talk together, and we do not think it accords with nature for all Philadelphia to be agog because it rained the night before."

"Some heads hold strange opinions," said the countryman, curtly; "but why should I be held to account for them?"

So saying, he walked off with his companions.

"You can't draw blood from a turnip," said Marcel, "nor the truth from a man who has decided not to tell it."

"Not since the torture-chamber was abolished," I said, "and I would even guess that this countryman is no very warm friend to the British, from the insolent tone that he adopted toward us."

"And I would guess also that his news, whatever it may be, is something that will not be to the taste of the British, or he would tell it to us," said Marcel.

But we were not daunted by one repulse, and we decided to try elsewhere. From another little group to which we addressed ourselves we received treatment perhaps not quite so discourteous, but as unproductive of the desired result. All this we took as further proof that there was in reality something of importance afoot. At last we went into a little eating house where strong liquors also were sold.

"Perhaps if we moisten their throats for them," said Marcel, "they may become less secretive. It is a cure I have rarely known to fail."

There were eight or ten men in this place, some citizens of the town and some countrymen.

"What news?" I asked of one who leaned against the counter. "There seems to be a stir about the town, and we ask its cause."

"You are British officers," he replied. "The British hold this town. You should know more than we."

"But this town has a population of such high intelligence," I said, thinking to flatter him, "that it learns many things before we do."

"If you admit that," he said, "then I can tell you something."

"Ah! What is it?" I asked, showing eagerness.

"Perhaps you may not like to hear it," he said, "but Sir William Howe was nearly carried off last night by Wildfoot."

Then all of them laughed in sneering fashion.

"I was afraid you would not like my news," said the man, pretending of a sudden to be very humble; "but you would not be satisfied until I had to tell it."

"We must even try elsewhere," said Marcel.

Marcel was a jester, but, like most other jesters, he did not like a jest put upon himself. So we left the eating-house, and as we went out we saw the man Waters coming towards us. As I have often said, I did not like the fellow, and moreover I feared we had reason to dread him, but I thought he could tell us what we wished to know, as he had such a prying temper.

He saluted us with much politeness, and stopped when I beckoned to him. The men in the eating-house had all come to the door.

"Good morning, Waters," I said. "Can you tell us what interests the people of this city so much, the news that we have been seeking in vain to learn? Here are gentlemen who have something that they would cherish and keep to themselves like a lady's favor."

"It would scarce be proper for me, who am but an orderly, to announce weighty matters to your honours," said the man, with a most aggravating look of humility. The loungers who had come to the door, laughed.

"We will overlook that," said Marcel, who kept his temper marvelously well. "But tell us, is not the town really in a stir as it seems to be?"

"It is, your honors," said Waters, "and it has cause for it."

The loungers laughed again; but I did not mind it now, as I was eager to hear what Waters had to say.

"Let us have this mighty secret," I said.

"I fear your honors will not like it," replied Waters.

"Never mind about that," I said, impatiently. "I do not believe that it amounts to anything at all."

"It is only that the king of France has joined the Americans and declared war on the English," said Waters.

For a moment I could scarce restrain a shout of joy. There had been talk for some time about a French alliance, but we had been disappointed so often that we had given up hope of it. Now the news had come with the suddenness of a thunder-clap. I believe that Marcel felt as I did, but it was of high importance that we should keep our countenances."

"Where did you get such a report as that?" I asked, affecting to treat it with contempt and unbelief.

"From the people of the city," replied Waters.

"Where did they get it?" asked Marcel.

"I think it was brought in from the American army," replied the man, "and if your honor will pardon me for saying it, there is no doubt whatever about its truth."

"King George will now have two enemies to fight instead of one, and he has not whipped the first," said one of the loungers.

"Fear not that his armies will not be equal to the emergency," said I, thinking it needful to preserve my character as a British officer.

"Then they will have to do something more than feast and dance in this city," said the bold fellow. The others murmured their approval and applause, and Marcel and I, bidding them to beware how they talked treason, strolled on.

"I'm sorry to be the bearer of such bad news," said Waters, humbly.

"King Louis and the Americans are responsible for the news, not you," said Marcel. "Still, we thank you for narrating it to us."

His tone was that of curt dismissal, and Waters, accepting it, left us. Marcel and I looked at each other, and Marcel said:—

"If we were able, half-armed, untrained and unaided to take one British army at Saratoga, what ought we not to do now with King Louis' regulars to help us, and King Louis' arsenals to arm us?"

"The alliance suggests many things," I said, "and one in particular to you and me."

"That we leave Philadelphia at once, or at least as soon as we can find an opportunity," I replied, "and rejoin our army. This should portend great events, perhaps a decisive campaign, and if that is true we ought to share it with our comrades."

"Without denying the truth of what you say," replied Marcel, "we nevertheless cannot leave the city today, so we might as well enjoy the leisure the gods have allotted to us. The counting-house of our rich patriot, old John Desmond, is on this street. Perhaps he has not heard the news, and if we were the first to tell it to him he might forgive our apparent British character; though I fear it would be but small recommendation to his handsome Tory daughter."

We entered the counting-house, where Mr. Desmond still contrived to earn fair profits despite the British occupation. Our British uniforms procured for us a certain amount of respect and deference from the clerks and attendants, but the stern old man, who would not bend to Sir William Howe himself, only glowered at us when we came into his presence.

"I fear I can give you but little time today, gentlemen," he said, with asperity, "though I acknowledge the honor of your visit."

"We are not in search of a loan," said Marcel, lightly, "but come merely to ask you if you had any further particulars of the great news which must be so pleasing to you, though I admit that it is less welcome to us."

"The news! the great news? I have no news, either great or small," said Mr. Desmond, not departing from his curt and stiff manner.

"Haven't you heard it?" said Marcel.

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If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root—Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

with affected surprise. "All the people in the city are talking about it, and we poor Britons expect to begin hard service again immediately."

"Your meaning is still strange to me," said Mr. Desmond.

"It's the French alliance that I mean," said Marcel. "We have received positive news this morning that King Louis of France and Mr. Washington of America, in virtue of a formal treaty to that effect, propose to chastise our master, poor King George."

I had watched Mr. Desmond's face closely, that I might see how he took the news. But not a feature changed. Perhaps he was sorry that he had yielded to his feelings at the recent banquet, and was now undergoing penance. But, whatever the cause, he asked merely, in a quiet voice,—

"Then you know that the King of France has espoused the American cause and will help General Washington with his armies and fleets?"

"Undoubtedly," replied Marcel.

"Then this will be interesting news for my daughter, though she will not like it," he said. He opened the door of an inner room, called, and Miss Desmond came forth.

She looked inquiringly at us, and then spoke with much courtesy. We returned the compliments of the day in a manner that we thought befitting high-born Britons and conquerors in the presence of sympathetic beauty. I took pride to myself too, because my affair with Belfort had ended as she wished. It seemed to give me a claim upon her. But I observed with some chagrin that neither our manners nor our appearance seemed to make much impression upon Miss Desmond.

"Daughter," said Mr. Desmond, in the same expressionless tone that he had used throughout the interview, "these young gentlemen have been kind enough to bring us the news that France and the colonies have signed a formal treaty of alliance for offensive and defensive purposes. The information reached Philadelphia this morning. I thought it would interest you."

"I watched her face closely, as I had watched that of her father, expecting to see joy on the father's, sorrow on the daughter's. But they could not have been freer from the appearance of emotion if they had planned it all before.

"This will complicate the struggle, I should think," she said, dryly, "and it will increase your chances, Captain Montague and Lieutenant Melville, to win the epaulets of a colonel."

"We had expected," I said, "that Miss Desmond, a sincere friend of our cause, would express sorrow at this coalition which is like to prove so dangerous to us."

"My respect to my father, who does not believe as I do, forbids it," she said. "But I think the king's troops and his officers, all of them, will be equal to every emergency."

We bowed to the compliment, and, there being no further excuse for lingering, departed, patriot father and Tory daughter alike thanking us for our consideration in bringing them the news.

"The lady is very beautiful," said Marcel, when we had left the counting-house, "but she sits in the shadow of the North Pole."

"Self-restraint," I said, "is a good quality in woman as well as in man."

"I see," said Marcel. "It is not very hard to forgive treason when the traitor is a woman and beautiful."

"I do not know what you mean," I said, with frigidity.

"It does not matter," he replied. "I know."

(To be Continued.)

After Rain.

Where April goes threshing the hollows,
And whipping the paths of the plain,
Sweet May is the reaper that follows
The musical flail of the rain.
—Frank Walcott Hutt, in Lippincott's.

A full-sized farm horse at work will require twelve pounds of crushed oats and 30 pounds of hay per day.

CURES AND PREVENTS DOCTORS' BILLS
Painkiller
PERRY DAVIS'
CURES THEM ALL

ALL DOORS NOW OPEN TO THE BIBLE

SPECIMEN VERSES.

From the Bible Society Booklet of 242 Languages.

John 3: 16.

44. GREEK (Modern).

Διότι τόσον ἠγάπησεν ὁ Θεὸς τὸν κόσμον, ὥστε ἔδωκε τὸν Υἱὸν αὐτοῦ τὸν μονογενῆ, διὰ νὰ μὴ ἀπολεσθῇ πᾶς ὁ πιστεύων εἰς αὐτόν, ἀλλὰ νὰ ἔχῃ ζωὴν αἰώνιον.

59. RUSSIAN.

Ибо такъ возлюбилъ Богъ міръ, что отдалъ Сына своего единороднаго, дабы всякій, вѣрующій въ Него, не погибъ

65. SYRIAC (Modern).

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Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask but one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest, and will not answer any questions of law, or mathematical problems, nor concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Possibly a Fraud.

J. J. B., Junction City, Ore., sends us a newspaper clipping concerning an alleged estate in Harlem, on the northern end of Manhattan island, now a part of New York City. As a matter of interest we quote:

"Heirs of Dutch freeholders of 250 years ago, some thousands in number, on the authority of a lawyer, are owners of Harlem, of a large part of Central Park and of about all of the water front property on the East river from Seventy-fourth street to Harlem river, along the Harlem river and down the Hudson to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street. The present day value of the property is conjectured to be $1,000,000,000.

"Prominent among the descendants of the alleged rightful owners are President Roosevelt, Governor Odell and Putnam Bradlee Strong, son of the late Mayor Strong.

"In 1666-67 the Duke of York, through Colonial Governor Nichols, gave grants and charters to 23 men who were created a corporation known as the town of New Harlem. Until later further grants and patents were issued to the 23 and to "their heirs, successors and assigns forever."

"The plan of the lawyer in charge of the matter is to gather a majority of the descendants and, as he says, they are all by hereditance members of the corporation, have them hold a meeting, elect officers and parcel out the land among themselves. It is argued that quitclaims, leases or deeds executed by the descendants of the grantees are void because no individual had a right to dispose of the property, but only a right to vote at the corporation meeting."

The questioner who send the above asks us to its truth, and for the names of the 23 men to whom Governor Nichols made the alleged grants on behalf of the Duke of York.

The editor of the Question Bureau regrets to state that he believes the whole statement to be a falsehood, pure and simple, and he feels himself in a position to state this, as he is himself one of the supposed heirs. The whole thing, so far as the present writer sees it, is an offshoot of the old Anneke Jans estate claim—of which he is one of the undoubted "heirs." Several years ago he was bothered by frequent letters from certain "lawyers" in New York city, asking for money to be used in pushing the Anneke Jans claim, which then included not only all the property now owned by the Trinity church corporation, but also the above mentioned estate in Harlem. In place of sending money, the writer went to New York. In place of going at once to the fellows who had written to him, he applied to an attorney of high reputation, to whom he had obtained letters of introduction from Ohio gentlemen of national prominence, with whom he had the pleasure of a personal and political acquaintance. Through their influence, within a week's visit, he reached the legal status of the matter, and was convinced that the whole thing was a bare-faced swindle, without any legal status whatever. Subsequent interviews with the so-called "attorneys" of the claimants convinced him that this view was correct.

The whole point is here: Refuse to put up a dollar for the men who are claiming to be prosecuting the suit. If you have a legal claim, they can not keep you out of your share, whether you contribute a dollar or not. As to the statement that President and other prominent gentlemen are associated in the claim, it is only another evidence of its fraudulent character.

Again: The phrase, "their heirs, successors and assigns forever" does not prevent a sale. A similar phrase is found in every Ohio deed for real estate. It means that the property is granted free of any claim, to descend to the heirs of the grantees, if not sold by the latter. This claim alone shows the fraud in the whole scheme.

"Raise" as a Noun.

In the Weekly Blade of April 30, in an editorial headed "Wages in Lowell Mills," in the second paragraph the following occurs: "The raise in wages asked can not be granted." Does any dictionary of the English language give "raise" as a noun? —W. D., Wyandotte, Cal.

Yes. The Century Dictionary gives four uses of it as a noun, the third being as follows: "3.—A raising or enlarging in amount; an increase or advance; as, a raise in wages; a raise of the stakes in gaming." The Standard Dictionary gives the same four meanings, one of which is this given: "2.—An increase; as, a raise of wages."

Darwin's Theories.

I have been quite interested in reading in the Question Bureau about "Evolution." Will you kindly outline briefly Darwin's theory?—J. C. S., Rochester, New York.

Darwin was not the founder of the theory of evolution. Various writers had taken up the subject in a fragmentary way before him. Thus, in 1813, Dr. W. C. Wells, in a paper read before the Royal Society, recognized the principle of natural selection as applied to certain races of mankind. In 1822, Rev. Wm. Herbert, afterward dean of Manchester, declared that "botanical species are only a higher and more permanent class of varieties," and also extended that opinion to animals. Other writers along this line, on different topics, were Van Buch, in 1825; Prof. Grant, of Edinburgh, in 1826; Von Baer, in 1828; Oken, in 1843; D'Halloy, in 1846; St. Hilaire, in 1850; Herbert Spencer, in 1852, and a number of other scientific men within the same decade.

In 1859 Charles Darwin published his famed work, "Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection." It has passed through many English and American editions, and has been translated into all leading foreign languages. The work aims to account for the diversities of life on the globe by means of continuous development, without the intervention of special creations at the origin of each species; which leads to the conclusion that all living beings, animal and vegetable, are related in origin. In 1871, Darwin published his "Descent of Man," in which he discusses the origin of man from lower animal forms.

The application of the same theory to the present condition of the earth and the evolution of the solar system has been worked out by various noted astronomers and geologists, and is now taught in all text-books on those sciences. To state the whole proposition of evolution very briefly, we may say it assumes that the entire solar system was once a nebula of glowing gas, like many nebulae the telescope reveals to us; that by cooling, contraction and rotation the planets were successively thrown off from the sun in probably liquid form, including this earth that gradually this globe became cold and solid; then the lowest order of plant life appeared, finally evolving into higher orders of plants; in the same way the lowest forms of animal life appeared, gradually developing into the higher forms—reptiles, fishes, birds and mammals, and finally man. As to still higher future evolution, the subject has not been given attention, so far as we know.

Books Not in the Bible.

In 2d Chronicles, ix, reference is made to the book of Nathan, and in the same book, xii, 15, the book of Shemaiah the prophet is referred to. Neither book is in the Bible. Please explain.—D. F. T., Marshville, N. C.

Nathan was a Hebrew prophet in the reigns of David, and Solomon. References to him are as follows: 2d Samuel, vii, 2,3,17; xii, 1 to 12; xiii, 25; 1st Kings, i, 8 to 45. He left two works behind him—a life of David, 2d Chronicles xxix, 29, and a life of Solomon, 2d Chronicles ix, 29. His reputed grave is shown today at Halhul, near Hebron.

Shemaiah was a prophet in the reign of Rehoboam. The references to him are found in 1st Kings xii, 22; 2d Chronicles, xi, 2; 2d Chronicles, xii, 5, 7; same book and chapter, verse 15.

Now as to the question why neither of these last books is in the Bible. First, we do not know. His writings may have been lost—for in those days printing had not been invented, nor was paper, and the works that were deemed worthy of perpetuation were written by hand with a reed on parchment, which was the skins of sheep or goats, specially prepared and polished by various tedious and costly means, to make it available as a writing material. There were therefore very few books of any document. It might easily happen, therefore, that very valuable works would be lost. There are many cases, outside of the Bible, where very valuable works of antiquity are forever lost to us. Again, it may be that when Ezra made a compilation of the sacred books of the Jews (see answer in Question Bureau of May 14, 1903, headed "Mss. of the Bible"), that he did not consider the works of Nathan and Shemaiah as worthy to be incorporated, or they may have perished in the time of captivity and thus he was unable to incorporate them.

There are a number of other books which are not now in the Bible, which were esteemed as sacred books at the time they were written, and many years thereafter. Especially is this the case with the New Testament. The number of these is certainly equal to that of the books now considered canonical.

Another writing that enjoyed great poplarity in the apostolic age, and probably before, was the book of Enoch. It is referred to in Jude 14, 15, and was widely spread among Christians, especially in the second century. It was supposed to be lost, except for fragments and quotations embodied in many Christian writings, but in 1773 Bruce, the traveler, found a complete copy in Abyssinia. It is written in Ethiopic, having been translated into the language from the Greek. The manuscript dates from the close of the fourth century. The book consists of a series of revelations supposed to have been given to Enoch and Noah, and is designed to vindicate the actions of Providence.

Marquette's Grave.

Please give me the date and place of the burial of Father Marquette.—H. N. C., Van, Mich.

Father James Marquette was on his way, with several companions, down Lake Michigan to the Jesuit Mission at Mackinac. He was so weak that he had to be lifted in and out of the canoe. One evening he felt the end was near, and telling his companions he would die the next day; and perceiving the mouth of a small river with an eminence on the bank, he directed that he should be buried there. He was carried ashore, a bark hut raised to shelter him, and died the next day, May 18, 1675. There is some doubt as to the exact locality. Parkman says: "The river where he died is a small stream in western Michigan, some distance south of the promontary called the Sleeping Bear. It long bore his name, which has now been given to a larger neighboring stream." His remains were transferred to Point St. Ignace, Michigan, and their resting place was forgotten, but was discovered by a clergyman of Eagle Harbor, Mich., in 1877. In the summer of 1900 (we think), in excavating to build the Royal Frontenac, a summer hotel at Frankfort, Mich., human bones and a large crucifix were unearthed, and were claimed to be the remains of Marquette. Hence there is some doubt as to his last resting place.

Invention of Gunpowder.

D. S. D., Omaha, Neb.: No one knows who invented gunpowder, nor when. The Chinese possibly used it first. The tradition is that they obtained a knowledge of it from India about A. D. 80. In A. D. 215 Julius Apicanus described its preparation. In A. D. 690, the Arabs used fire-arms against Mecca, bringing the knowledge of them from India. In A. D. 811 the Emperor Leo employed firearms. In 1073 King Solyman, of Nicaea, used cannon to bombard Belgrade. In 1098 the Crescent ships used artillery against the Pisans. In 1247 artillery was used against Seville. In 1294 Roger Bacon died in England. In his works the nature of gunpowder is referred to as well known. In 1320 Berthold Schwarz, a monk, is said to have invented gunpowder. Probably he got the idea from old manuscripts in the monastery library.

As to the relative effect on the world of the discovery of printing and gunpowder we do not see how any real comparison can be made between two such dissimilar inventions.

Natural Gas.

If a man should suspect that he had natural gas on his farm, how should he proceed to find out, and what would be the cost?—B., Port Dodge, Iowa.

There is only one way to find out, and that is to drill a well down to the gas-bearing rock. Here in Ohio, gas wells are from 1,200 to 2,300 feet deep, and as a rule they cost not less than a dollar a foot to drill—from $1,200 to $2,000 per well.

Lafayette's Grant.

Congress in 1824 made a grant of 24,000 acres of land to Gen. Lafayette. Where was this land? How and when did Lafayette dispose of it?—L. M., Ellis, W. Va.

It is singular with what persistence we are asked this question. It has reached us two or three times each year for the past dozen years or more. We should be glad to know any good reason for the interest taken in it by so many people—if there be any reason.

When Lafayette visited the United States in 1824, Congress, in consideration of his services in the revolution, voted him a grant of $200,000, and also 24,000 acres of land, to be located among the unappropriated public lands. He accepted the money; but we can not find that he ever took steps to locate the land. It being so far found impossible to get any trace of such a step, we are forced to conclude that he never did anything in the matter of securing the land.

Edison, the Inventor.

M. H., Marion, Ind.: Thomas Alva Edison was born in Milan, O. (near Sandusky), February 11, 1847; at 12 years of age became a newsboy on the Grand Trunk railway, later learned telegraphy, and worked as an operator in various places in the United States and Canada. He invented many telegraphic appliances, including automatic repeater, quadruplex telegraph, printing telegraph and the carbon telegraph transmitter; the microtasimeter to detect minute changes in temperature; the megaphone, the phonograph, the aerophone; the incandescent lamp and lighting system; the kinetoscope, and scores of other inventions.

The Filipino Peso.

I see by the papers that the United States government has coined about 1,500,000 pesos for use in the Philippines. Of what value is a peso, and why does not the government send American money to be used in the islands? Would not the use of our money simplify exchange between the two countries?—J. U. R., Farragut, Iowa.

The word "peso" is Spanish, and is the name of the unit of value (silver) in the following Spanish-American countries: Mexico, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, San Salvador, Colombia, Chile and the Argentine Republic. It originaated in the Spanish peso, which was the base of our original dollar. For over two centuries the Spanish or the Mexican peso has been the only foreign coin current in the East Indies—that is, in China, the Malay Peninsula, the Philippines and the adjacent islands. Everybody there is familiar with the Mexican dollar, or peso. We tried in 1877, to introduce the notorious "trade dollar" in its place in the oriental trade, and failed.

The new Philippine peso is a silver coin, of about the value in silver of the Mexican dollar. It will be coined for use in the Philippines. Its advantage in trade will be this: that two pesos will always be equal to an American gold dollar, as the law holds it up to that value, through exchange for gold, in what is practically the same way in which our familiar silver dollar, worth as bullion only from 45 to 48 cents in gold, is held up to the value of a gold dollar. The Philippine peso is about the size and weight of an ordinary silver dollar, yet its current value is but half that of the latter—that is, it will buy just half as much in terms of gold, which is the standard of the civilized world.

While the use of American money would simplify exchange between the Philippines and United States, it would not help, but rather render more complex the financial side of trade between the Philippines and all the other ports of the Orient. Eventually the time will come when American money will be used there as it is here. But we must go step by step. And the first step is to have a Philippine silver coin that will take the place of the Mexican silver dollar, and have the additional great advantage of being absolutely stable in value as related to gold. The law is a very wise one, because it considers existing conditions, instead of being based on theoretical considerations.

Ohio Governors.

Give names and dates of terms of office of the governors of Ohio since 1805.—H. W. L., Wynant, O.

The list is as follows:
Lincoln Davis Cox, R., 1866-1868.
Rutherford B. Hayes, R., 1868-1872.
Edward F. Noyes, R., 1872-1874.
William Allen, D., 1874-1876.
Rutherford B. Hayes, R., 1876-1877.
Thomas L. Young, R., 1877-1878.
Richard M. Bishop, D., 1878-1880.
Charles Foster, R., 1880-1884.
George Hoadly, D., 1884-1886.
Joseph B. Foraker, R., 1886-1890.
James E. Campbell, D., 1890-1892.
William McKinley, R., 1892-1896.
Asa S. Bushnell, R., 1896-1900.
Gorge K. Nash, R., 1900-1904.

The governor of Ohio is elected in November, and takes his seat on the first Monday of the following January. For example, George Hoadly was elected on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November, 1883, and took his seat in January, 1884. The dates in the above table are not of election but of assuming and relinquishing office.

The term of the governor of Ohio is two years. So, as will be seen above, Hayes, Foster, Foraker, McKinley, Bushnell and Nash each was re-elected for a second term. Governor Nash has not yet completed his. His successor will be chosen next November, and be inaugurated the first Monday in January, 1904. Hayes served two terms, from 1868 to 1872; was re-elected in 1875; was inaugurated in January, 1876; was elected President that year; resigned the governorship, and the lieutenant governor, Thomas L. Young, served out the remainder of that term.

Creamery Butter.

If it is not a secret of the trade will you please tell me through your valuable paper how creamery buttermakers know when cream is just ripe enough to churn and not too sour or not sour enough?—J. H. S., Bunker Hill, Mich.

We submitted your question to a large firm engaged in the creamery supply business, and the following is their reply:

"The art of creamery butter making is not a secret, but is taught in every dairy school. Cream is considered ripe and churnable on its second acidity, which is clearly shown by a series of acid tests. Publications are kept by every first-class supply house, covering the ground thoroughly. The experienced buttermaker can correctly judge ripe cream by its age, temperature, taste, smell, solidity and general appearance, making due allowance for the change of temperature according the different seasons of the year."

Gauge and Caliber.

What is gauge in shotguns and caliber in rifles? Why is a higher number in shotguns to the smaller bore, and higher caliber in rifles to a larger bore?—H. J., Monroe, S. D.

The gauge, as a measure of the caliber of guns, is a survival of the old days when all guns were smooth bore, and rifling had not been invented. At that time, and in fact up to less than three-quarters of a century ago, all balls were spherical—they were really "balls" of lead; the word "bullet" simply means 'a little ball." Take the case of the squirrel rifle, much used in Ohio back in the 30's, 40's, etc. A very common gauge was 120. That meant that 120 lead balls to fit that rifle weighed a pound. That is what the gauge of shotguns means today. An 8-gauge shotgun will take lead balls, of the proper diameter to just fit its bore, of a size that eight of them will weigh a pound; a 12-gauge, 12 balls will weigh a pound, and so on.

Caliber of rifles, pistols, etc., is measured in fractions of an inch. A 28-caliber is 28 hundredths of an inch in diameter of bore; a 32-calibre, 32 hundredths of an inch; and some modern sporting rifles express their calibers in thousandths of an inch as .302 caliber. The whole matter is very simple, as you see.

What is meant by the gauge of shot guns? They run from 8 to 20, and I don't understand why a gauge should be larger than 20. I have two guns; the bore of one is 9-16 inches in diameter; the other is 12-16 at the chamber and 11-16 at muzzle. What are their gauges?—W. M. K., Aurora, Ind.

The explanation is above. The gun with 9-16th inch bore is 24 gauge; the other is 16 gauge.

Balloon Voyages.

Please state how high a balloon can ascend, and how far the highest one has ever gone, and date; and what are the changes of the air as they ascend? What would be the condition of the air at the height of five miles?—J. T. W., Salem, Va.

The two highest ascents ever made were by Mr. Glaisher, on behalf of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Wolverhampton, England, July 17, 1862, five miles high, and another, made by Mr. Glaisher and Mr. Coxwell, at the same place, September 5, 1863, when they reached a height of seven miles. As the balloon ascends, the air gets thinner and very much colder. On the second ascent named above, Mr. Glaisher became insensible from cold and the rarity of air at 5¾ miles; Mr. Coxwell lost the use of his hands because of the extreme cold, and only saved their lives by pulling the valve-cord with his teeth, thus allowing the gas to escape and the balloon to descend.

Getting a Patent.

How does one proceed to obtain a patent without employing an attorney? Would you advise an attorney in obtaining a patent on a simple ordinary article? —C. N., Cedarville, W. Va.

The question of obtaining a patent without an attorney is one of filling out the proper papers in the right way. An inventor who can do that can get a patent without a lawyer, but the requisite ability is not common. Special training is usually needed to do the work safely and well. It is necessary to file in the office of the Commissioner of Patents a full and intelligible description of the device or invention for which a patent is desired and of the process of making it. In the case of a machine, the principle of the invention must be explained, and the inventor must point out clearly what points, in every respect, he claims as his invention. If the case admits of drawings they must be furnished to make the illustration of the claim as clear as possible. The application must be signed by the inventor and attested by two witnesses.

Full directions can be obtained from the Patent Office, at Washington. Address a letter of inquiry to the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."

The fees must be paid in advance, and are: On filing the original application for a patent, $15. If the device is deemed patentable, and a patent issued, $20 additional is to be paid. If you employ an attorney to obtain the patent for you, of course you will have to pay him for his services also.

Seaman or Officer?

What qualifications are needed to enter the navy or some naval training school, and about the cost while attending the school? How can a person get into the school at Annapolis?—P. J. L., Glencoe, California.

From you question it would appear that you think that the naval training schools and ahe Naval academy at Annapolis are for the same purpose. They are not. The naval training schools are for boys between 15 and 17, who desire to enter the navy as seamen. The naval academy is to thoroughly educate young men as officers in the navy.

If you desire to enter a naval training school to become a seaman, write a letter of inquiry and address it: "Hon. Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C." If you wish an appointment as cadet to the naval academy, the only way you can get it is through appointment by your congressman. Every four years each congressman appoints one cadet to West Point and one to Annapolis. Write to him and ask when the next vacancy will occur from your district in the naval academy.

The Missouri Compromise.

What two compromises were agreed to by Congress before Missouri was admitteed to the Union?—J. C. V., Middleport, Ohio.

Why did you not ask "What were the provisions of the Missouri compromise?" instead of putting it in the form of a catch question?

In 1818 Missouri applied for admission into the Union. In 1819 a bill for this purpose, containing a clause prohibiting slavery, was passed by the House, but defeated in the Senate. In 1820 a bill was passed by the Senate providing for the admission of Maine, to which was added a provision allowing Missouri to organize. There was no objection to the admission of Maine, the House having already passed a bill for that purpose; but the House refused to allow the Senate to force its views on the Missouri question upon it, and defeated the Senate bill. The Missouri compromise bill was then patched up and passed. The Missouri and Maine bills were separated. The Missouri compromise bill embraced these two points, which answer your question: First, that Missouri should be admitted as a slave state; second, that slavery thereafter was to be prohibited in the remainder of the Louisiana purchase, north of the parallel of 36° 31' north latitude, which line is the southern boundary of Missouri.

Miscellaneous.

C. B., Volant, Pa.: There are lots of idle stories about malleable glass, but it has never been invented as yet.

D. J. P., Atwood, Tenn.: There are no terms in the English language which express such complex relationships.

G. M. D., Sanborn, N. Y.: In cleaning shells, use muriatic acid, diluted with at least an equal quantity of water.

W. J. B., Hillhurst, Wash.: Be more explicit. Dou you mean the siege of Yorktown in the revolution, or in the civil war?

E. K., Clarksville, O.: Have your plan brought to the attention of the postoffice department by your representative in congress.

J. P. J., West Gratfon, W. Va.: Address a letter of inquiry to "Superintendent of Free Delivery, Rural, Postoffice Department, Washington, D. C.," and you will be told the official ruling in such a case.

C. C. W., Earlville, N. Y.: We understand that John Burroughs' "Slabsides" home is in Ulster county, New York, but we don't know the postoffice and couldn't print it if we did. See rules above—"no addresses."

F. F., Bourbon, Ind.: To kill insects for preservation in a collection, pour a little chloroform or ether over a living one. It dies instantly. Then place it in its place on a card by means of a small pin driven through the thorax.

P. A. D., Rogers, O.: Get a bookseller to order it from New York. As you will see, if you will take the trouble to read the rules above, that we cannot give addresses, not tell any one "where to buy anything," as that is advertising.

J. C., Kimbolton, O.: We have no idea. Go along and do your farm work without reference to "signs," and you will make more money than the superstitious fools who watch the "signs." The Blade has time and again shown the folly of such beliefs.

E. S., Starksboro, Vt.: To fit one for a school of engineering, a thorough course of mathematics is requisite—arithmetic, algebra, plain and solid geometry, trigonometry and logarithms. Send to the school you wish the boy to attend for their catalogue and requirements for entry.

J. F. K., Middlebourne, W. Va.: Last year we published a two-column article detailing the rise of modern spiritualism, with portraits of the Fox sisters, its founders, and cannot repeat. A short reply would be valueless. The weak point in the whole thing is, there is no proof the phenomena are caused by the spirits of the dead.

M. L. L., Kennedy, N. Y.: The detachment was probably either from Fort Wayne, Detroit, or Fort Brady, Sault Sainte Marie, Mich. Address a letter simply to "Commanding Officer" at both forts, stating when the men passed through, and ask the regiment and company, and their destination. Then write to the commanding officer then for what you wish to know. We beg to remind you that yours is not a question of "general interest;" nobody but yourself has interest in the answer, and therefore it should not have been sent.

Miss Alice Bailey, of Atlanta, Ga., tells how she was permanently cured of inflammation of the ovaries, and escaped the surgeon's knife, by the use of

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The universal indications of the approach of woman's great enemy, inflammation and disease of the ovaries, are a dull throbbing pain, accompanied by a sense of tenderness and heat low down in the side, with occasional shooting pains. On examination it may be found that the region of pain will show some swelling. This is the first stage of inflammation of the ovaries.

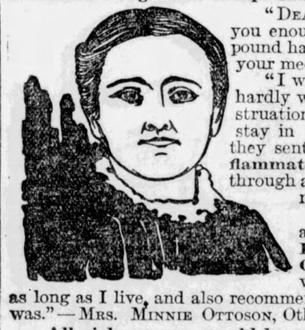
"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to express my gratitude for the restored health and happiness **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has brought into my life.

"I had suffered for three years with terrible pains at the time of menstruation, and did not know what the trouble was until the doctor pronounced it **inflammation of the ovaries**, and proposed an operation.

"I felt so weak and sick that I felt sure that I could not survive the ordeal, and so I told him that I would not undergo it. The following week I read an advertisement in the paper of your Vegetable Compound in such an emergency, and so I decided to try it. Great was my joy to find that I actually improved after taking two bottles, so I kept taking it for ten weeks, and at the end of that time I was cured. I had gained eighteen pounds and was in excellent health, and am now.

"You surely deserve great success, and you have my very best wishes."—MISS ALICE BAILEY, 50 North Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.

Another woman saved from a surgical operation by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Read what she says:—



"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot thank you enough for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. If it had not been for your medicine, I think I would have died.

"I will tell you how I suffered. I could hardly walk, was unable to sleep or eat. Menstruation was irregular. At last I had to stay in my bed, and flowed so badly that they sent for a doctor, who said I had **inflammation of the ovaries**, and must go through an operation, as no medicine could help me, but I could not do that.

"I received a little book of yours, and after reading it, I concluded to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and I am now a well woman. I shall praise your medicine as long as I live, and also recommend the same to anyone suffering as I was."—MRS. MINNIE OTTOSON, Otho, Iowa.

All sick women would be wise if they would take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and be well.

An Electric Belt Free

Send Your Application At Once To The Physician's Institute.

They Will Send You Absolutely Free One of Their 100 Guage Supreme Electric Belts, the Belt Which Has Made so Many Wonderful Cures—You Needn't Send Even a Postage Stamp, Just Your Name and Address.

Seven years ago the State of Illinois granted to the Physicians' Institute of Chicago a charter. There was need of something above the ordinary method of treatment for chronic diseases, something more than any one specialist or any number of specialists acting independently could do, so the State itself, under the powers granted it by its general laws, gave the power to the Physicians' Institute to furnish to the sick such help as would make them well and strong.

Ever since its establishment this Institute has endeavored in every possible way to carry out the original purposes of its establishment under the beneficent laws of the State.

Three years ago, then, the Physicians' Institute, realizing the value of electricity in the treatment of certain phases of disease, created under the superintendence of its staff of specialists an electric belt, and this belt has been proved to be of great value as a curative agent. From time to time it has been improved until it reached its present name of "Supreme."

This belt is the most effective of all agents in the cure of rheumatism, lumbago, lame back, nervous exhaustion, weakened or lost vital functions, varicocele, kidney disorders and many other complaints.

This "Supreme Electric Belt" is made in one grade only—100 guage—there is no better electric belt made and no better belt can be made. Whenever in the opinion of our staff of specialists the wonderful curative and revitalizing forces of electricity will cure you we send you, free of all cost, one of these Supreme Electric Belts. It is not sent on trial, it is yours to keep forever without the payment of one cent. This generous offer may be withdrawn at any time, so you should write to-day for this free "Supreme Electric Belt" to the Physicians' Institute, at 1939 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ills.

Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure

Costs Nothing If It Fails.

Any honest person who suffers from Rheumatism is welcome to this offer.

I am a specialist in Rheumatism, and have treated more cases than any other physician, I think. For 16 years I made 2,000 experiments with different drugs, testing all known remedies while searching the world for something better. Nine years ago I found a costly chemical in Germany, which, with my previous discoveries, gives me a certain cure.

I don't mean that it can cure bony joints into flesh again; but it can cure the disease at any stage completely and forever. I have done it fully 100,000 times.

I know this so well that I will furnish my remedy on trial. Simply write me a postal for my book on Rheumatism, and I will mail you an order on your druggist for six bottles Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic cure. Take this for a month at my risk. If it succeeds, the cost is only $5.50. If it fails, I will pay the druggist myself—and your mere word shall decide it.

I mean that exactly. If you say the results are not what I claim, I don't expect a penny from you.

I have no samples. Any mere sample that can affect chronic Rheumatism must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs, and it is folly to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. It has cured the oldest cases that I ever met. And in all my experience—in all my 2,000 tests—I never found another remedy that would cure one chronic case in ten.

Write me and I will send you the order. Try my remedy for a month, as it can't harm you anyway. If it fails it is free.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

The Sunday School.

PREACHING TO A KING.

International Sunday School Lesson for May 24.—"Paul Before Agrippa," Acts 26:19-29. Chapters 25 and 26 to Be Studied.

Exit Felix, enter Festus and King Agrippa. Paul is keeping notable company these days. Felix, who figured largely in the preceding lesson, has gone from his post, pursued by the hate of the Jews who at the trial of Paul had been hypocritically palavering about their approval of him. He had been succeeded by Festus, a better man and ruler, but still a politician, with all a politician's fear of majorities. Therefore, to please the Jews, he kept Paul in durance. True, he had offered to let the prisoner go down to Jerusalem, to stand an ecclesiastical trial, as the priests desired — having hatched another plot to kill him on the way. But Paul sturdily stood on his rights as a Roman citizen and appealed unto Caesar.

A Royal Rake.

Agrippa, a king by the favor of the emperors to whom he was a courtier, had come down to pay a visit of courtesy to the new governor, Festus. The occasion was one of great pomp, and the contrast between the brilliant court and the lonely prisoner in chains, when the latter was brought in, must have been dramatic. Luke, who had the instincts of a true journalist, skillfully draws it for us.

Agrippa was a grandson of Herod the Great, and a favorite at the court of Rome. As a Jew he had at various times befriended the Jews, though later he turned against them, following his life policy of currying favor with the powerful. He was an incestuous voluptuary, and he was accompanied by his own sister, the shameless Bernice, who was even some degrees worse than her sister, Drusilla, the wife of Felix. They were a thoroughly corrupt crew, these grandchildren of the great Herod.

And they were to blase. That is one curse of the pleasures of sin; they soon pall on the taste; they are only "for a season." So these, like all other dissipated people, were hunting for a new sensation. This interesting prisoner of whom Festus talked promised to afford one. Therefore he was summoned before them.

Amid the Pomp of a Palace.

Paul now held the center of an important stage. Every step in this strange succession of providences was making him more notable and talked about, and thus increasing public interest in his message. There is such a thing as being lifted up on a cross for the sake of exalting the truth which one's life incarnates. The name and the story of this resolute apostle were now in the mouths of captains, camps, courtiers, councils and kings. He afforded a new topic of conversation for Jewish and Roman tongues, and undoubtedly the tale ultimately reached Nero's ears. Thus strangely was the gospel being preached.

This day he was the central figure in a brilliant scene at court. He attracted even more attention than the visiting royalty. And all this he used entirely as a pulpit for preaching the old, old story. Amid how many varied scenes he had proclaimed that wonderful and ever-new narrative of his own conversion and of the grace of God!

Following His Star.

The closing words of Paul's speech before Agrippa constitute the beginning of the present lesson. "Wherefore, O King Agrippa, I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision." That is the apostle's soul biography. He ever "followed his gleam." Even as a Jesus-hater, he had been true to his highest convictions. With him, the loftiest truth he knew became his rule of conduct. He was an idealist, and idealists, common opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, are the most profoundly practical of men. It is the dreamers of dreams who change the course of history.

The highest success is to be true to the best we know. Paul in chains was a success; Agrippa, robed in purple, seated on a throne and surrounded by royal state, was a failue. Such is the judgment of posterity, though it may not have so appeared to those who were present at the time. The Bible's philosophy is vindicated by events; the last shall be first, and the first last.

An Ambitious Man.

Paul was ambitious; his own writings contain the word ambition three times, and once in connection with the same subject that he here considers. His ambition was to preach the gospel widely, and in new scenes. In every place he could by any means reach—his field up to date stretching from Damascus to the remote corners of the Gentile world—he had declared the story of the gospel, addressing it alike to small and great, rich and poor. He had one message for all classes. No two of his sermons were alike, yet they were all essentially the same.

Fully and frankly he acknowledged that his work would have been impossible had he not obtained the help that is from God. No man was smaller in his own sight than Paul. He dared greatly because he had a great Master. The spirit of his conquering campaign may be found in his own words, "I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me."

A Wonderful Story.

The power of the simple, unadorned and unannotated story of the life and death of Jesus to affect the emotions and alter the conduct of men is nothing less than wonderful. The plain narrative was the message that Paul used with such far-reaching consequences. It touched consciences and broke hearts. That same story is conquering the world. Today it is the sweetest tale that comes to human ears. It is the comfort of the aged and the delight of infancy. A certain little child, not yet three years old, often asks for his bedtime story in the words "Talk about Jesus." I have seen men hardened by years of wickedness break into tears when listening to this story of which the heart never tires.

An Interruption.

Festus, like an anxious housewife entertaining distinguished company, was on pins and needles lest his royal guest should not be properly pleased. He was a stickler for the proprieties, and did not count enthusiasm "good form." So he discourteously broke into the address of this enthusiast with the frustrated cry of a nervous man. "Paul, thou art mad!"

Calmly and suavely, without losing his self-possession, the prisoner-orator made reply, and it was the reply of a sensible man. Talk above men's heads and they will call you crazy. Many great inventors, discoverers and thinkers have been consigned daft by the men who could not understand them. Dwight L. Moody was called "Crazy Moody," when a young man in Chicago. "Uncle John" Vassar, one of the most remarkable soul-winners in America, was by many looked upon as a harmless lunatic. If this zeal for men's salvation be madness, then may the entire church become more mad!

An Appeal and a Parry.

The prisoner here did a bold thing; he turned directly to Agrippa, and lifting his manacled hands to the king, he appealed to him personally to confirm the truth and soberness of his words. This was not etiquette, but it was effective preaching; and the minister who is not competent to rise above the petty rules of an artificial society may well doubt his call to preach the gospel. Agrippa was a Jew, a renegade Jew, it is true, but nevertheless acquainted with the Jewish Scriptures and customs, and well aware of the reasonableness of Paul's plea. Therefore the latter put the question to him directly.

In the courts of kings one learns the arts of masking one's real feelings and of parrying uncomfortable questions. Agrippa's answer was evasive, and probably mocking. "With but little persuasion thou wouldst fain make me a Christian,"—with the emphasis upon the "me." He felt himself above the needs and claims of personal religion. Ah, Agrippa, you poor, scheming, shallow and corrupt soul, you never knew how near salvation came to you that day. Your opportunity arrived, and you missed it. Your name is added to the long list of kings, statesmen and warriors whom opportunity found unready.

The Test of Religion.

With the quickness of the true orator and with the ardor of an apostle of Jesus, the prisoner replied, in impassioned words, "I would to God, that * * not thou only, but also all that hear me this day, might become such as I am, except these bonds." Paul's yearning for the salvation of all men, high and low alike, overcame all his other sentiments toward Agrippa. In king or beggar he saw only a soul needing Jesus Christ.

Note how unconsciously the prisoner rose superior to his judges, in wishing them his place. He knew that he, and not they, stood in the better position. Incidentally he was in bonds, it is true, but essentially he was a free man, rich in power, peace and joy which kings might envy.

Without such a conviction as possessed Paul, it would be but a hollow form to say "Come to Jesus." The invitation is but empty words unless the person extending it has a religion which is a supreme reality. Every quickening forced home to the Christian, "Is my faith in Christ such a boon that I could scarcely wish every unconverted person in the world to be as I am?"

Paul passed from the presence of Agrippa, having borne his witness faithfully. His speech might have secured his release, had he not appealed to Caesar. But release was not his goal. His eyes were fixed on Rome; he would gladly be carried thither in military custody, for the sake of reaching that city which was the center of the world, that he might preach Christ there.

PAPER CORKS

**The most remarkable invention of the past century has just been perfected and patented by us in this country and in all foreign countries. A machine the size of a sewing machine which makes CORKS out of old newspaper scraps and other waste paper. All kinds of waste paper and paper pulp can be made into corks. These Corks are superior to the regular corks, as they are not affected by acids, oils, etc., and have been tested by leading chemists, and the largest users of corks in the United States, and by them pronounced as far superior to the old style corks in every way. Each one of our machines will make over three hundred corks per minute. Corks can be made any size, color, or shape, and name or trade mark can be stamped in the top of each cork as made. Our Corks can be sold at one-tenth the price of regular corks, which are rapidly advancing in price owing to the scarcity of cork bark, but we can get even higher prices, as OUR CORKS ARE BETTER. We have contracts for millions of our corks, and it is necessary for us to establish plants for making them in all sections of the country. We have formed a National Company to handle this business, and now offer a limited amount of the stock of this company to those having a little money to invest, at $1.00 PER SHARE. Within a short time the price will be advanced to $2.00 per share, and within a year will, we believe, be worth $100.00 per share, as by our patents we absolutely control the cork market. We shall appoint local representatives from among our stockholders, and a few dollars invested now should make you well-to-do and give you an income for life, as this Company through its patents will control the cork trade of the world. We can have no competition, as we own all patents. Only a limited amount of this stock is offered, and over thirty thousand dollars worth was subscribed for in our own city the first day it was offered. Not over $500.00 will be sold to any one person in a locality, as we wish to scatter this stock over the country in order to make a national introduction of our corks at once and we take this method of doing it, preferring to let one person in each town and city in on the ground floor, instead of spending vast sums in advertising. Send

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1903.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK - 162,000

PENNSYLVANIA'S LIBEL LAW.

Governor Pennypacker has signed the Salus-Grady bill, and it is now the law of Pennsylvania. It was bitterly opposed by all the leading newspapers of the state when introduced, and they are intensely indignant at Pennypacker for signing it. Public opinion attributes its inception to Senator Quay, and he is receiving his full share of the adverse criticism which its enactment into law has evoked. The material portion of it is contained in the following:

Civil actions may be brought against the proprietor, owner, publisher or managing editor of any newspaper published in this commonwealth, whether the same be published monthly, bi-weekly, semi-weekly or daily, to recover damages resulting from negligence on the part of such owner, proprietor or managing editor in the ascertainment of facts, and in making publications affecting the character, reputation or business of citizens.

In all civil actions brought under this act, if it shall be shown that the publication complained of resulted from negligence on the part of such owner, proprietor, manager or editor in the ascertainment of the facts, or in the publication thereof, compensatory damages may be recovered for injuries to business and reputation resulting from such publications, as well as damages for the physical and mental suffering endured by the injured party or parties, and whenever in any such action it shall be shown that the matter complained of is libelous, and that such libelous matter has been given special prominence by the use of pictures, cartoons, head lines, displayed type or any other matter calculated to specially attract attention, the jury shall have the right to award punitive damages against the defendant or defendants.

The succeeding sections require every paper to publish in every issue, at the head of its editorial columns, the names of the owner or owners and of the managing editor; if published by a company, the names of its officers must also appear. When any change in these occurs, it must be at once set forth. Neglect of these provisions is punishable by a fine of from $500 to $1,000.

It will be noted that weekly papers are not enumerated among the publications to which this law applies. It was charged from its introduction that it was aimed at the influential daily newspapers which have been active in their criticism of Quay and his henchmen. Hence the publisher of a weekly paper may print with impunity that which a daily can not publish without incurring severe penalties. This omission is enough to cast suspicion upon the motives of the men responsible for the law.

While the measure itself may be condemned, the reasons which Govrnor Pennypacker adduces in urging the necessity of such legislation are certainly strong, and entitled to consideration. Liberty of the press is one thing; license to tell falsehoods concerning a citizen, whether he be in public or in private life, is quite another. The undue lengths to which the political cartoonists went in attacking men and impugning their motives, created a healthy public sentiment which, with the death of President McKinley, compelled the abandonment of this unbridled license.

The disreputable journalism which defames character, ascribes corrupt or selfish motives to every act of a political foe, assails business reputations, and makes good men and women subjects for undeserved public reproach, can not be too severely reprobated. They need the check of legal inhibition. Very often there is no actual malice in such publications; these injurious statements are made recklessly, in order to add to the notoriety of the paper, and increase its circulation. The Pennsylvania law does not require the proof of malice, but is aimed at the publication of stories which turn out to be falsehoods. It penalizes neglect to obtain the facts prior to publication. Whether this law can be used to unduly limit the liberty of the press remains to be seen from its practical workings.

HANNA FOR SECOND PLACE.

Why not Senator Hanna for President Roosevelt's running mate?

There is the most perfect harmony between them. From a political point of view, each is a complement of the other. Hanna is strong in the financial centers where the President is most criticised. The business men of the country have implicit confidence in Senator Hanna's conservatism and while experience should teach them that they have nothing to fear from any Republican President, it is true nevertheless that there is a certain timid element that would like to see some man other than Roosevelt named.

Geographically, the ticket would be an ideal one.

Euphonically, it would be as good as any yet suggested.

From the standpoint of availability, there could be none better or that would command a larger vote.

It might be said that Senator Hanna would not accept second place. Why shouldn't he? True, the honor would add little to the lustre of his achievements—nor for that matter would the presidency; but there are few people in this country who can afford to thrust aside the vice presidency with indifference. It is the second place within the gift of the people, and, as history records, has more than once become of prime importance. The conventions of the future of all parties will exercise greater care in choosing a candidate for vice presidency, than has been the custom. In the two tragedies that deprived us of a Garfield and a McKinley, we were singularly fortunate in having an Arthur and a Roosevelt, both men of sufficient character and ability to take up and prosecute the work left by their predecessors.

Senator Hanna is not a candidate for president. He has said so time and again, and with an emphasis that can not be misconstrued. He can accept the vice presidency without doing violence to his health, and at the same time increase the obligations that the Republican party owes him. The duties of this office are not so onerous as to weigh any man down and yet his ex-officio relations with the President, would keep him in close touch with the government.

Why not Roosevelt and Hanna?

NEW MONETARY LEGISLATION

The main purpose of the currency bill which the sub-committee of the Senate finance committee is preparing, seems to be to provide for more bank currency; but there is nothing so far which provides for the elasticity so sorely needed. Times of great business activity need an increased volume of currency; but when this season of activity greater than the normal has passed it is imperative that there shall be a speedy means of withdrawing the excess volume.

The executive committee of the Indianapolis monetary convention, recognizing this lack in the Aldrich bill, as well as other needed monetary legislation, suggests a third monetary convention, to be held in the early fall, to bring these matters well before the President before he has prepared his message to Congress, in order to secure his full support and recognition of general credit currency, which was unanimously urged in the last convention, and the executive committee was instructed to secure final legislation therefor. In addition to this, there remains some unfinished gold standard legislation, as the law of 1900 did not provide machinery for maintaining the parity of silver with gold; and there should be further machinery provided for subsidiary coinage.

The fact that Messrs. Shaw, Gage, Fairchild, Carlisle and Windom, who have served as secretaries of the treasury, during the time they were in office, or since, have all frankly said that elasticity in currency was an absolute necessity for our currency, and the further fact that Messrs. Ridgely, Dawes, Eckels, Cannon and Hepburn, who have served as comptrollers of the currency, while in office, or since, have made the same general statement; and the fact that Scotland, France, Germany and Canada are successfully depending upon the increase and decrease of the volume of currency according to the demands of commerce, all add great weight to the committee's appeal and reinforce its position.

We certainly believe great good can be accomplished by a third monetary convention, and trust the executive committee will carry out the plan under consideration. Let us put our monetary system in such shape that no business convulsive can force depreciation of any portion of it, and let the needed elasticity be given to the volume of our circulation.

GEN. WOOD'S DEFAMERS.

General Leonard Wood has his enemies, especially in the army—the latter, envious of his rapid rise from an army surgeon in 1897 to a brigadier generalship. Another coterie of his foes is composed of the friends of the convicted postal officials in Cuba. One, at least, of these allowed his antagonism to lead him into trouble. It was asserted by the New York Evening Post, that the manuscript of an article by Major Runcie, criticising Gen. Brooke's administration in Cuba, printed in the North American Aeview, had been edited and added to by General Wood.

The New York Tribune promptly declared that if this and other stories and insinuations about General Wood were true, he should be dismissed from the service; and if false, they should be exposed, and their authors receive punishment. Gen. Wood took the matter up, and demanded of the Evening Post that it should make good its charge, or formally retract it. As a result, the Post published a retraction, in which it said:

In making this assertion, we depended not alone upon our Havana correspondent, whom we had every reason to think trustworthy, but also upon an explicit statement made to us by one in authority in the office of the Review. But we now find that we were unintentionally misinformed, and that the article in question was not interlined by General Wood. We accordingly withdraw the charge unqualifiedly, with sincere apologies to General Wood. It is not necessary to add that our Havana correspondent ceases to be such with this date.

The course taken by Gen. Wood was the proper one. We have never believed that one who stood so high in the esteem of President McKinley, one of the best judges of men, and in that of President Roosevelt, could be guilty of the acts which were charged by Major Rathbone and other detractors.

ELECTRICITY VS. STEAM.

Steady progress is made in the use of electricity as a motive power on railroads. In Baltimore and other eastern cities which have subways, electric locomotives are used for running all trains through them. In one or two instances, the same lines of track are used by both electric and steam cars, and there are several short roads in New England which use electric traction for very heavy passenger traffic.

The general substitution of electricity for steam on surface roads is solely a question of cost. Cornelius Vanderbilt had an article some six months ago in an Eastern magazine on this question, in which he admitted the practicability of electric traction on steam roads, but regarded it as financially impossible on account of the cost.

In the recent number of the North American Review, Mr. C. L. De Muralt, a leading electrical engineer, discusses the same question, and demonstrates that electric traction is cheaper than steam. His discussion is all the more valuable because he deals with the freight business, which is of course the principal source of railway revenue.

Without attempting to give an exhaustive review of all the points discussed by Mr. De Muralt, we will take his important discussion of the comparative cost of handling two trains, one passenger and one freight, by electricity, and of hauling the same trains by steam. He finds the cost of electric power per train mile to average 6½ cents for the passenger train and 13½ cents for the freight train. If water-power were available for the generation of electricity, these figures would be reduced to 4 cents for the one and 8½ cents for the other.

As to steam transportation, figured on an average from actual statistics of cost, the writer finds that, with coal at $2 per ton, or one-tenth of 1 cent per pound, this brings the average cost of motive power per train mile to about 6 cents for an average passenger train and about 15 cents for an average freight train.

In the operation of switching engines, the saving by the use of electric traction would be marked. Switch engines are in operation only a portion of the time, yet they must keep up a full head of steam constantly. Electric motors would use power only when in actual service, and there would be a saving of at least 30 per cent in energy. The conclusion arrived at is that the total cost of motive power on railroads would be reduced 10 per cent by the use of electricity.

Taking the Pennsylvania and New York Central roads for illustration, Mr. De Muralt finds the cost of making the change from six to seven thousand dollars per mile, while the saving in favor of electricity would be between $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 per year. If the New York Central used water power at Niagara and elsewhere, the additional saving would be a million and a half dollars. It really begins to look as though the railway smoke nuisance is doomed through the coming of electric traction.

ROOSEVELT ON EXPANSION.

In his address at San Francisco on May 13, President Roosevelt gave emphatic voice to his belief in a policy of expansion and reminded his hearers how much that policy means to the Pacific coast. "Before I saw the Pacific slope I was an expansionist," said he; "and after having seen it I fail to understand how any man, confident of his country's greatness, and glad that she should challenge with glad confidence our mighty future, can be anything but an expansionist."

The President pointed out that the mighty Pacific is to become, within the present century, the first ocean in point of importance. Our country has stretched across it, and we hold an extent of its coast line which makes us of necessity a power of the first class on the Pacific. We must accept the obligation which our situation imposes. We must deal fairly and justly with weaker nations, and show to the strongest that we are able to maintain our rights—not by bluster, but with a firm and courteous attitude. Then "we can count on the peace that comes only to the just man armed—to the just man who neither fears nor inflicts wrong." And, to be properly armed, we must have an ample and efficient navy; only in this way can we maintain our position.

These words express the patriotic aspirations and desires of the great mass of the American people—the bone and sinew of the land. It has not escaped the hard common sense of the average American that a nation must progress, or it must retrograde. There is no such thing as standing still. We must go one way or the other. And it is most emphatically the American idea that the nation like the successful individual must "keep up with the procession" or be distanced. President Roosevelt's ideas strike a responsive chord in the hearts of the people, and it this which gives him his immense popularity, irrespective of political lines.

THE CANAL TREATY.

The treaty with Colombia giving the United States the necessary control of the strip of territory through which the Panama canal route runs was ratified by the United States Senate more than two months ago. Since then there has been a succession of reports from Bogota announcing postponements of the meeting of the Colombian Congress. It was first called to meet in March; then, "owing to the disturbed condition of the interior provinces," it would not be possible for it to convene until May. Now comes the report that it has been called by President Marroquin to meet on June 20.

These delays are cused by obstructionists representing other governments, and perhaps representatives of our own transcontinental railroads. Then there are the scheming politicians of Colombia working for a "graft" out of the payments to be made by the United States. If the report be true that President Marroquin has resigned, that the Vice President may take the reins of office, it is not an unreasonable conjecture that this step is due to the squabbling among the politicians who wish to line their pockets. There should be a reasonable limit to this, and it seems to us it has nearly been reached.

THE CAMP CHASE CEMETERY.

The Hilltop Improvement association is an organization to promote the building up of that suburb of Columbus which occupies the site of old Camp Chase, noted in the Civil war as a rendezvous for Union regiments and as a prison for captured Confederate soldiers. The cemetery in which repose the remains of those Southerners who died in prison is the largest of its kind in the North. It has been usual to hold services at this cemetery, of a memorial nature, in June of each year.

The above-named association adopted a resolution not to participate this year. One of the members, an ex-soldier, declared with heat that the war is not yet over, and never will be until the South fully recognizes the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the national constitution. His remarks probably carried the resolution for non-participation.

The members of that association should recognize the fact that the war was not fought by the North to abolish slavery nor to confer on the negroes any political rights. The issue was simply the preservation of the Union. The Emancipation Proclamation was a war measure, pure and simple. When the struggle ended in the field, slavery and the status of the negro came up as potical questions growing out of the successful ending of the war, and not otherwise related to it. It is to be regretted that so much of the old-time rancor persists, as is shown by this incident. The war is over. The race issue is political merely. The Confederates who sleep beneath the sod of Camp Chase bear no relation to it. They fought well, for they were Americans, but in a mistaken cause, and there is no reason why any old Union soldier should not pay a tribute of respect to their last resting-place, in a spirit of fraternity and renewed concord between the once warring sections.

THE IOWA BREACH CLOSED.

Much stress has been laid upon that portion of the so-called "Iowa idea" on tariff matters that suggests the removal of duties which "shelter monopolies"—if there be any such duty, which has not yet been shown. This proposition was contained in the Iowa Republican platform of two years ago, and was repeated last year.

This "Iowa idea" was advocated by Governor Cummins, and it had the support of a number of influential Western Republicans. It is now stated upon authority that the governor and his friends have come to the conclusion that they were wrong on this point. The reinforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law and of the interstate commerce law by congress at its last session, and the logic of events following, have convinced them that trust abuses can be successfully combated through the courts under the laws as they now stand. The Iowa Republicans are now united in support of the administration's tariff and trust-regulation policies. To Senator Allison is due the credit of closing the breach without sacrifice of principle or self-respect on either side. So the "Iowa idea" is relegated to the past.

BACK TO AFRICA.

A correspondent of The Blade, writing from Fitzgerald, Georgia, urges that the only solution of the negro problem in the South is for Congress to make an appropriation to meet the cost of transporting to Africa all those negroes, with their families, who are willing to go. He declares that "they would go back to their home in Africa, where they belong, without any trouble," in case this were done; and asserts that "large numbers of them are now going to Africa, paying their own fare."

The state of Georgia, of which our correspondent is a citizen, contained 1,034,813 negroes in 1900, according to the census. The cheapest method of transporting these to Africa would be by army transports—supposing we had enough of the latter. One transport will carry not to exceed 1,000 persons. It would take 1,034 round trips to carry the Georgia negroes alone, supposing them all willing to go. Possibly ten government transports could be utilized. A round trip, including time for embarkation and debarkation, could not be made in less than six weeks. It would take a year for ten vessels to transport 100,000 negroes, and over ten years to remove those from Georgia alone!

There are about nine million colored people in the United States; so it is not difficult to figure out the magnitude of the task which our friend offers as the only solution of the race problem. Next comes the money question. It would cost fully $200 per head to remove them; and the nine millions would foot up the enormous total of $1,800,000,000—a fact which alone stamps the plan as chimerical. Why should the national government undertake this stupendous expenditure?

We doubt whether ten per cent. of the negroes would avail themselves of such an offer—and compulsion is impossible. Congress has no more power to deport a black citizen by force than it has to do the same with a white one. If there were any general desire among the negroes to go to Africa, it would manifest itself clearly. Sporadic cases of emigration do not signify a race movement.

If any such plan were to be tried, it should be done by the states themselves, not by the general government. Here in Ohio no one cares for the race question; and our citizens would protest most vigorously against being taxed for any such purpose. Let our Fitzgerald friend agitate the enactment of a law by the Georgia legislature embodying his plan, and find out whether his white fellow-citizens of that state are willing to be taxed to try the experiment. It will cost a trifle of $200,000,000 only.

IMPROVING THE OHIO.

Representative Burton, of Cleveland, chairman of the house committe on rivers and harbors, has gone to Europe to investigate the methods there used to secure slackwater navigation of rivers. He is accompanied by Capt. F. G. Mahan, an army expert engineer. This visit has direct reference to the improvement of the Ohio river, whose water depth is a most uncertain quantity during the summer months. The business interests, from Pittsburg to Cairo, are pressing upon congress the necessity of securing, by locks and dams, a nine-foot stage of water.

It is an enormous undertaking, and a very costly one, to improve the Ohio river its full length—975 miles—from Pittsburg to Cairo. It is characteristic of Mr. Burton that he is willing to take the time and trouble to go to Europe in person, to investigate the methods employed there, and their cost. Slackwater navigation of rivers is very largely developed in England, Belgium and France, where all navigable streams have been improved to their limit. Mr. Burton will be armed with facts and figures for the edification of his committee and of congress on his return.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK

Labor Troubles.

Events moved quite rapidly in the labor situation last week, and there are now more men idle in industrial lines than at any time since the coal strike of 1902 ended. The building and allied trades as yet seem to monopolize the most of this unrest, and the chief storm center is New York, where 50,000 men are reported idle and $17,000,000 worth of building is tied up. Lesser centers of disturbance are found in widely separated places, but New Haven, Chicago, Kansas City, Portland, Ore., Cleveland, Omaha and Denver come in for prominent mention when labor troubles are discussed. New York, because of the vast interests involved and the disposition of the employers to call a halt upon the unreasonable demands of organized labor, is prominently in the public eye. Led by the building material men, the employers in New York city have defied the unions, work has very generally stopped as soon as supplies on hand have been exhausted, and what is termed a fight for the right of employing builders to conduct their operations free from vexatious interference by representatives of organized labor is now on. In other words, a struggle for industrial independence has been begun, and there is talk of a national organization of employers of labor being formed.

Affairs in Manchuria.

Late advices regarding the situation in Manchuria seem to indicate that conditions there were incorrectly outlined in earlier reports. The British and the Japanese consuls at New Chwang have reported that there was no reoccupation of the city by the Russian forces, and the state department at Washington seems to have reached the conclusion that it was unintentionally misinformed about affairs at that point. An announcement was made in the house of Commons by the under foreign secretary to the effect that, in response to independent friendly communications by the United States and Great Britain, the Russian government had intimated that it would adhere to its engagements to evacuate Manchuria, although the evacuation was temporarily delayed, and that it had no intention of adopting any measure tending to exclude foreign consuls or to obstruct foreign commerce or the use of the ports. Under the circumstances, it was suggested, no sufficient reason seemed to be disclosed for concerted action between the United States, Great Britain and Japan. This is in line with the announcement made by the Russian charge d'affaires that all Manchuria is open to foreign travel.

Panama Canal Treaty.

Once again the question as to the prospects of the Panama canal treaty for ratification is exciting some concern. The outlook has been viewed differently at different times. Some time ago the chances of ratification were regarded as more or less problematical. Subsequently a more hopeful feeling prevailed, and confidence was expressed in Washington circles that the treaty would be approved. Then came discouraging advices from Bogota to the effect that President Marroquin was deferring the calling of the Colombian congress owing to the existence of a formidable opposition to the treaty. At the close of last week the news came that a call had been issued for the meeting of the congress on June 20, and this was taken as an indication that the safety of the treaty was assured. Uncertainty was again introduced into the situation by the report of the resignation of President Marroquin. Coupled with the prospect of a change in the presidency comes the suggestion of a constitutional difficulty about ratification owing to the surrender of control over territory. The Washington authorities are still hopeful, but in the event of any reasonable delay they are prepared to reopen negotiations with Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

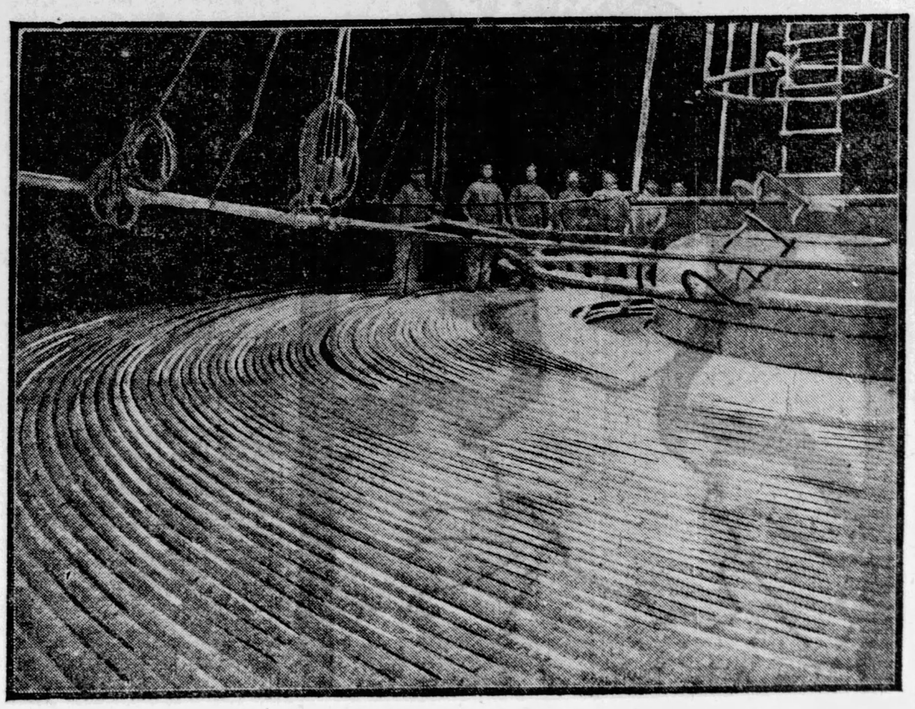
Kentucky Assassinations.

The assassination of Marcum is the climax to a long series of lawless acts that have brought the Breathitt county situation to the attention of the honorable and law-abiding citizens of Kentucky—a situation that is a blot upon the fair name of the state. It is of such a character as to demand the sternest and most rigorous prosecution of not only the assassin, but of the men behind him, in order that the condition may be forever ended. Whether the assassination of Marcum was the outgrowth of a fight between political factions, or whether it was the development of a personal feud of a character with which the state is familiar, is not a question of moment. What is of paramount interest, however, is that all unprejudiced men and correspondents who have visited Breathitt county and who are familiar with the situation there are agreed that, under the present administration of affairs there, justice can not be had; that, no matter what evidence may be adduced against the assassin of Marcum, he can not be convicted. Some hold that the farcical character of any trial in Breathitt county is due to an unwillingness of the proper officials to do their full duty, either through intimidation or friendliness, while others hold that no jury that would act strictly in accord with the evidence can be secured in the county, owing both to intimidation and the fact that the citizens are more or less allied with the various factions.

Rural Carriers' Holiday.

The rural free delivery postal carriers are to have a holiday on Memorial Day.

LAYING THE CABLE TO MANILA.



HOW THE CABLE WAS COILED IN THE TANKS.

On the Fourth of July, it is hoped that direct cable communication may be established between Manila and the United States. That the company immediately interested should express this expectation means that work is rapidly progressing on that part of the cable now being laid between Honolulu and Manila. It is well known that the line between San Francisco and Honolulu has been completed, the first message being actually sent between those two places late on the first day of January of the present year.

Many of us Americans have the erroneous opinion that this will be the first cable to make the circuit of the world complete for cabling purposes. On the contrary, there is a British Pacific cable between Australia and Vancouver Island which gives the British government a world circuit through its own territory. The work for this was completed October 31, 1902, at a cost of about ten millions of dollars, the Pacific portion measuring 7,900 nautical miles.

The entire length of the new American or Commercial cable will be nearly 10,000 nautical miles, running in sections from San Francisco to Honolulu (2,276 miles, already laid) to Midway, Guam, Manila and Shanghai.

The Journal of Electricity, Power and Gas, published in San Francisco has a very interesting and instructive article in its annual number on the laying of this American transpacific cable. The information therein contained has been derived "first hand" mostly from the officers of the company. From that article this description is, in great part, taken.

The cable is of varying size, with diameters from 3 inches or more to one inch. Its total weight out of water is about 5,000 tons. At the San Francisco shore end, an additional copper core has been introduced to offset electrical disturbances which would be caused by circuits from trolleys and other city contrivances. At Honolulu, a rock cable heavily armored is used on account of the proximity of coral formations.

One of the most interesting features of the entire project is the cable ship Silvertown. When we read that the Silvertown is not the newest or largest of the cable ships of the world, we wonder why it should have been chosen for this important work.

To begin with, it was especially built for cable-laying and has all the necessary gearings and accessories for such work, including an extensive equipment of grapnels, chains, buoys, brakes, etc.

The Silvertown measures 350 feet in length, it has a 55-foot beam and is of 4,035 tons burden. Its average speed is 10 knots an hour, and its coal consumption 33 tons a day. The vessel left England September 23 last, reached San Francisco December 4, covering a distance of 14,000 nautical miles in 72 days. On December 14, it started for Honolulu arriving 12 days later, during which time it had laid 2,276 nautical miles of cable.

The most interesting feature of the vessel is the arrangement of tanks, each 32 feet deep and ranging in diameter from 46 to 53 feet. The largest tank has over 66,000 cubic feet capacity, and if filled with cable would hold nearly 2,000 nautical miles of the deep-water type, which is of smaller diameter. In each tank there is a large cone to facilitate coiling. When heavily loaded, the vessel carries more than 6,500 tons and draws nearly 30 feet of water. The cable tanks are usually not more than one-half filled.

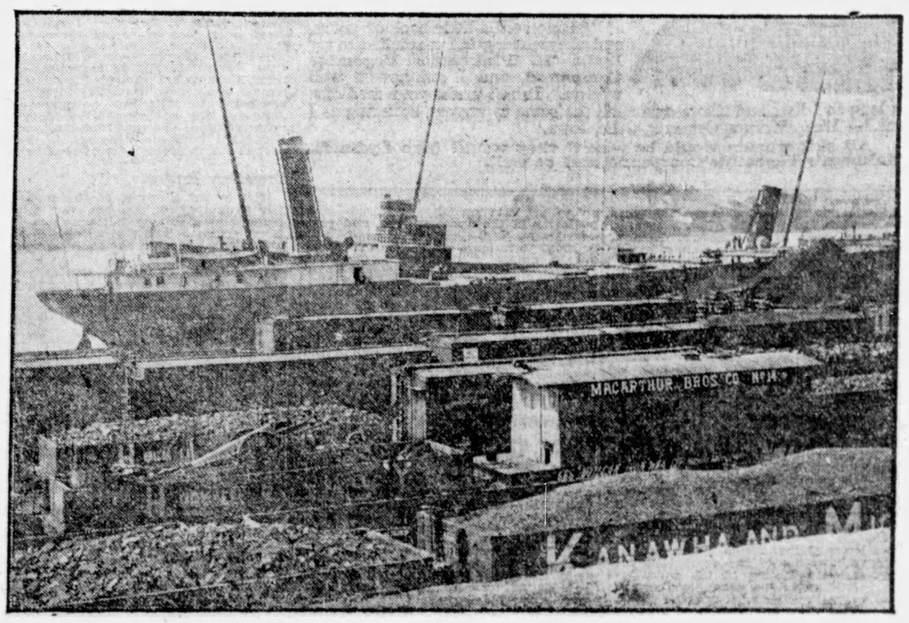
It is expected that the new cable will be a "speedy" one, working possibly 28 words per minute without duplexing. The speed is dependent upon the electrical capacity, that is, length of cable and various resistances.

The value of an all-American cable to the United States and its island possessions is incalculable, not only for commercial purposes, where quick communication is exceedingly important, but also for political and patriotic reasons.

The length of the cable when completed, will be three and one-half times greater than any Atlantic cable and the courage and energy that have instigated its promoters in the face of the reported successes of wireless telegraphy and transoceanic signalling command our greatest admiration.

We can sanction the words of the little girl who christened the San Francisco end of the cable: "To the memory of John W. Mackay—I christen thee 'Pacific Cable.' Good luck to you. May you carry only messages of happiness."

Shipping at Toledo.



STRIKING RAILROAD AND MARINE VIEW ON HOCKING DOCKS.

Here is a glance at the Hocking Valley docks and the Pennsylvania yards, which is taken from Summit street. It gives an idea of the congested conditions with which Toledo railway officials are compelled to deal, even at this time, when the yards are usually empty.

The photographer just caught the stern of one of the big coal and iron ore carriers. Last week over 7,000 tons of coal were loaded into one of these large steel steamers. It required 180 coal cars to make her cargo which is one of the largest ever sent up the lakes.

In this connection, it is well to mention that Toledo is now handling more coal, over her docks, than any other port on the great lakes. Every day, large vessels which come down with ore to Cleveland and Ashtabula clear light to Toledo, and take coal up the lakes. This does not appear in the custom house reports, as in such movements vessels are not compelled to take out papers here.

In the jam of cars is a Vulcan steam shovel. These machines have an international reputation. Every year the foreign trade, as well as the domestic business is growing. The Vulcan sends its machinery to every country in the world.

Current Events.

Mabini, former Filipino minister of foreign affairs, died at Manila after two days' illness from cholera.

D. M. Parry in address before manufacturers at Buffalo says trend of industrial conditions is grave menace to country.

Leading Democrats at capital believe nomination of Cleveland by national convention virtually impossible.

Gould railroad lines will reach Baltimore through Wheeling and Lake Erie extension instead of Little Kanawha, according to President Ramsey; 16 miles of new road to be built.

President Roosevelt took part in Manila monument dedication at San Francisco and was given doctor's degree by Berkeley; banquet held in his honor by University club; start made for Yosemite.

Body of Agatha Reichlin, Lorain (O.) murder victim, exhumed by coroner and bruises found under eye and on wrists; authorities threatened with damage suit by her brother.

Proposal for reduction of naval armaments discussed in British commons; France suggested as likely to entertain such offer, with Russia second; Germany doubtful, and United States neither ally nor enemy.

T. Thomas Fortune, New York negro publisher and special commissioner to Hawaii, left Manila following arrest of his secretary for petty offenses, and charge by police that Fortune resisted them.

Michigan Central and Lake Shore railroads will be connected at Grand Rapids, Mich., by line three and one-third miles long, to enable former to use latter's tracks for its Chicago trains.

Dr. Adolph Lorenz's bloodless surgical methods attacked at American Surgical association meeting as liable to cause paralysis; Lolita Armour operation declared only partly successful; methods approved by majority of speakers.

Postal officials' investigation of A. W. Machen's office disclosed order to rural carriers for lists of persons living along their routes; fine and prison terms provided for furnishing such information outside of department.

Colombian government delay over Panama canal treaty explained by country's bankruptcy; $10,000,000 proposed bonus by United States only partial relief; $25,000,000 urged by treaty opponents. New York exchange down to $2,000.

Appropriations by last session of congress totaled $753,058,506.

President Roosevelt, in address at San Francisco, declared himself an expansionist, and that United States' duty is to keep peace on Pacific ocean; Philippine control called providential.

Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, is accused by Charles Emery Smith in Philadelphia newspaper editorial with signing Grady-Salus libel bill to save himself from newspaper cartoons and criticism.

Joliet (Ill.) provided with two sets of city employes through refusal of saloonmen to confirm Mayor Collins' appointees; former incumbents refuse to quit; contest centered on police and fire chiefs.

Installation of Henry C. King, D. D., as president of Oberlin college attended by 30 heads of colleges; 2,000 persons in inaugural parade.

American automobilists who visit Canada hereafter must pay full 35 per cent duty on their machines, according to Dominion customs ruling.

Miss Grace Noble, prospective New York theatre manager, in address to Hull House Woman's club, Chicago, declared cocktails, man and flattery are evils which professional women must shun in order to succeed.

General Corbin, replying to General Miles, says complete and exact copies of the latter's report on the Philippines were furnished the press representatives.

In United States supreme court next Monday Attorney General Knox will make a motion to have the court expedite the Northern Securities litigation.

Dun's review of trade says conditions are encouraging, the only drawback being the large number of men idle through strikes.

Mrs. Leland, of Cincinnati, angered at a court decision, throws cayenne pepper into the eyes of Judge W. H. Leuders.

Government Mickey, of Nebraska, says he has been offered $1,000 each for four positions in the state government.

B. W. Snow's weekly crop review shows needed rains in Nebraska and Kansas, with most favorable temperature of year in central valleys; moisture west of Missouri nearly enough to mature wheat.

Western farmers facing "hired hand" famine because of exodus of young men to city; "liberal salary" and "light work" offered to city folks who are anxious to spend summer in the country.

American flag torn down by leading actress in final scene of Filipino play at Manila depicting Spanish corruption and native submission to Americans; scenery demolished by Americans and natives expelled.

Mrs. Pierre Lorillard robbed of jewels valued at $50,000 while en route from Paris to Calais on day train; dressing bag and case taken from among her baggage.

Senator Hanna declares that labor situation throughout country is improving and says tendency of unions is toward making only reasonable demands.

Navy Department suspends recruiting indefinitely, owing to prevalence of contagious diseases at stations and on receiving ships.

Walter Vrooman, founder of Boston ball movement at Kansas City, sued for divorce by his wife, who claims he has spent $250,000 of her fortune in his schemes.

Sensational evidence of boodling in Missouri legislature secured at St. Louis by confession of former State Senator Fred L. Busche; his own connection with crooked deals for eight years also told.

Clarence H. Venner, Boston broker who has figured in suits against corporations, sentenced by United States court at Springfield, Ill., to six months for contempt in refusing to produce books in suit.

Harrison Smalley, University of Michigan instructor, declared "capitalists are physically superior to laborers, and that good blood and breeding have economic value in men as well as horses and cattle."

Plot to assassinate President Roosevelt during his visit to Oakland, a San Francisco suburb, disclosed to mayor through anonymous letters; Italian who tried to kill Emperor Francis Joseph named as conspirator.

Charges of postal department irregularities made by S. W. Tulloch, former cashier of Washington city office, show Senator Platt's bonding company favored by G. W. Beavers; expensive furniture bought for Porto Rico, and extravagant traveling expenses paid.

FOREIGN.

Advices from Columbia show serious financial situation as result of recent revolution.

Further outbreaks against Jews in southwestern Russia feared because of economic conditions there; trade almost at standstill in principal towns are in Jewish hands; police making no effort to prevent riots.

Forty-four Jews, victims of the massacre at Kishenoff, in Russia, have now been buried. Eighty-four persons are still in the hospitals and 1,000 under arrest.

Tribesmen attacking Tetuan, Morocco, are repulsed by the imperial troops, many being killed on both.

Unionist members of the British house of parliament protest to Premier Balfour against the remission of the grain duties.

W. T. Stead's Review of Reviews suggests that King Edward use the Franco-British exposition as an excuse in 1904 for a visit to the United States.

Correspondent of a London paper charges the slaughter of Jews in Bessarabia was too revolting to give in detail, and declares that the police officials encouraged the crimes.

Funds being raised in many cities for the benefit of survivors of the anti-Semitic riots in Kishenoff. United States government unable to protest to Russia against the massacre.

Dissatisfaction at London over settlement of Transvaal loan; big profits alleged to have been favored at the expense of the small subscribers.

Mgr. Guidi, apostolic delegate in the Philipines, reports to Vatican in favor of the remaining until others have been instituted.

Ministerial decree forbids Jews in Russia to protect themselves. Order likely to result in wholesale emigration to United States.

Russian government orders the governor of Bessarabia to report at St. Petersburg.

Autopsy on two sheep placed in heavy turret of French warship Henri IV after guns above them were fired, showed one was killed by injury of heart and other of brain.

Lieut. Jean Maitre, of French army, killed in Alps near Briancon by fall from precipice.

Publishers' Column

The Blade

Premium List

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It Costs You Nothing.

The Blade

Toledo, O.

Our Presidents

From Washington to Roosevelt.

A photogravure production of C. Senf's famous painting. This noted painting, which is attracting the attention of the art world, has been reproduced in photogravure in all its splendor, richness, soft blending of shades and tones until each President appears before us as in real life. You can see face to face every President of the nation. This work is richer than half-tone, softer than steel engraving, far more expensive to produce than either. The picture is 18x24 inches, and has never before sold for less than $1.00. Our price to Blade readers is 45c, or with the Weekly Blade one year, 65c.

THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

Ladies of the White House.

A Companion Picture to Our Presidents.

This is a genuine photogravure, size 18x24 inches, and is a reproduction of Senf's $5.00 famous historical painting.

If you have Our Presidents picture, then you should have Ladies of the White House also. No American home is complete without these two famous historical pictures. The regular price of this picture is $1.00. Our price to Blade readers, postpaid by mail, is only 45c, or the Weekly Blade one year and the picture for 55c.

THE BLADE.

SILVER-PLATED TABLEWARE

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons.... .... 55c
½ doz. Dessert Spoons $1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons 1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks.... 3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to
THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $14.30
Extra for engraved case.....$1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 11.65
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 15.90
Extra for engraved case.....$1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 13.25
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 12.15
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 14.00
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

ANTI-LIQUOR ORDER.

Washington, May 18.—Major General Davis, commanding the Philippines, has issued an order directing commanding officers to carry out an act of the Philippine commission prohibiting the sale or traffic in intoxicating liquors, beer or wine, at any place or on any premises, situated within a distance of two miles of land now used or hereafter to be used by the United States for military purposes. Persons violating the act will be subject to a fine of $100 or imprisonment for six months. Some exceptions are made in and about Manila in the act.

A Search Expedition.

London, May 18.—A dispatch to the Morning Leader from Copenhagen says that Argentina has notified Sweden of her intention to equip an expedition in August to search for the Nordenskjold expedition in the Antarctic.

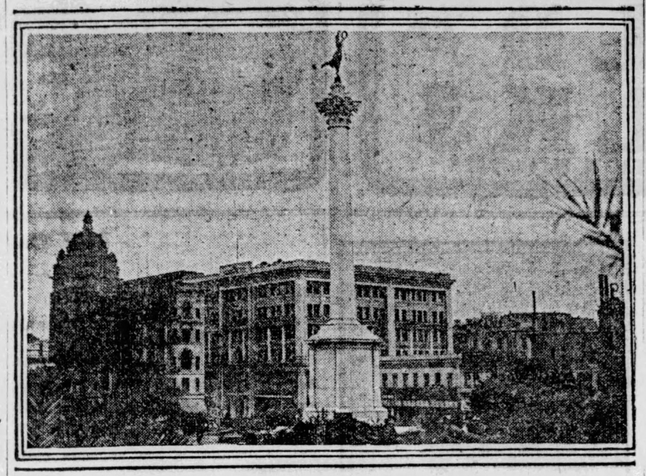
A Fatal Bull Fight.

London, May 18.—A special dispatch from Madrid announces that during a bull fight yesterday at Algeciras, the amphitheatre collapsed and twelve persons were killed and fifty were injured. Several women and children were gored by the bulls.

Trouble in Corea.

St. Petersburg, May 18.—The Novoe Vremya today prints a dispatch from Seoul, Corea, saying the governor of Quelpaert Island, a penal settlement at the entrance of the Yellow sea, is threatening to imprison Coreans for selling land to Japanese or for buying Japanese goods, and also threatening to behead Corean scholars who may be found in Japanese schools.

DEWEY MONUMENT DEDICATED.



San Francisco, May 14.—President Roosevelt today participated in the dedication of the magnificent monument erected in commemoration of the victory of the American navy at Manila. The monument consists of a high shaft of white California granite surmounted by a bronze figure of Victory, holding in one outstretched hand a wreath and in the other a trident.

The President was escorted from the hotel to Union Square by marines of the warships in the harbor. On the stand from which he delivered an address, were the officers of the warships in San Francisco bay and vicinity, and officers of the Grafton, flagship of the British Pacific squadron.

In a few words Chairman James G. Phelan, presented the monument to the city of San Francisco and it was as briefly accepted by Mayor Schmitz on behalf of the municipality.

President Roosevelt said San Francisco should glory in commemorating the navy's victory at Manila, as it had opened the Pacific ocean to American commerce and more than any other event, had contributed to give the United States a high place among the naval powers. He dwelt on the necessity of preparing ships, armament and men for the navy. Naval battles are fought in advance and the Americans won at Manila because they had made ready for the strike. Since the last war the naval strength of the United States has rapidly been increasing and under the wise provisions of the last congress has particularly advanced. He urged practical work at sea, particularly in marksmanship, saying: "Remember that the shots that count in war are the ones that hit."

The President was then driven to the United States transport dock whence the party proceeded to Berkley, to take part in the commencement exercises at the University of California. Later, President Roosevelt went to Oakland, where the citizens had arranged to give him a cordial greeting.

At 2:30 the President and party will go aboard the torpedo destroyer Paul Jones and proceed to Vallejo, to lay the corner stone of the Y. M. C. A. auxiliary club house, to be erected for the benefit of seamen. They will then inspect Mare Island navy yard, after which they will return to San Francisco.

KILLED BY PRISONERS

American Officer and Private Died by Native Bolos.

Manila, May 18.—Captain Clough Overton, of the 15th cavalry, and Private Harry Noyes, who were killed May 15 of Sucatlan, Mindanao, met their death at the hands of insurgent prisoners whom they were guarding. Their companion in this duty, Private Hartlow, was wounded at the same time.

Captain Overton's troop of the Fifteenth had been scouting in the department of Misamis, Mindanao, on the trail of the insurgent leader, Flores. The cavalrymen captured fifty of Flores' followers and confined them in a house at Sucatlan. Captain Overton and three men remained to guard the prisoners while Lieutenant Cameron continued in pursuit of Flores. The prisoners suddenly broke out of the house where they were confined, secured their bolos and rushed the four Americans on guard. Captain Overton was slashed with a bolo and bled to death. After escaping the insurgents gathered and renewed the attack on the Americans. The cavalryman who was not wounded, repulsed the enemy and defended his dead and wounded companions until the return of Lieutenant Cameron. Captain Overton is criticised for having kept only three men to guard fifty and for having neglected to destroy the insurgents' bolos.

Flores is a Visayan and the majority of his followers are Paganos living in the Misamis mountains. No Moros were concerned in the affair.

KILLED IN BOLO RUSH.

Manila, May 16.—Captain Clough Overton, of the Fifteenth cavalry, and Private Harry Noyes were killed, and Private Hartlow was wounded yesterday in a bolo rush at Sucatlan, Island of Mindanao.

No details of the fighting have been received beyond a brief telegrah reporting the deaths. It is said six of the enemy were killed. It is thought the natives approached Capt. Overton's command, pretending friendship and then attacked the Americans.

About 30 insurgents, armed with bolos, resisted the landing of a force of scouts at Catalman, Tuesday. They charged the scouts and wounded two of them. It required an hour to disperse the insurgents. Twelve of the latter were killed, and many were wounded. The scouts, whose gallantry has been commended, were pursuing the insurgents.

Washington, May 16.—Captain Overton was a native of Indiana. He was appointed to the military academy from Texas in 1884. Harry C. Noyes, the private killed, enlisted in Troop D, 15th cavalry, at Cincinnati, O.

Trouble in Cebu.

Manila, May 18.—Colonel Tayler, with a force of constabulary, defeated several bands of fanatics in the interior of Cebu Island, May 14, killing 20 and wounding several of them. A few of the constabulary were wounded. Lieutenant Walker is missing. The fanatics repeatedly charged the constabulary line.

BULACAN PROVINCE.

Flattering Annual Report of Governor Pablo Tecson.

Washington, May 16.—The bureau of insular affairs of the war department has received the annual report of Senor Pablo Tecson, governor of the province of Bulacan, P. I., for the year 1902. The report says:

"The political situation of the province could not be more satisfactory. Since I took possession of the government there has not been noted the least perturbation of public order, but on the other hand I have observed that American sovereignty is now so firmly established that it is reflected in the confidence and faith which the inhabitants feel when they see the efforts the government makes in carrying out their exceedingly favorable promises.

"As an eloquent proof of this, we cite the ease with which the taxes were collected, especially the land tax, which is so new in this country and to the payment of which the province responded with such patriotism, without offering the least opposition, notwithstanding the agricultural crisis through which it has passed, and is now passing. * * * * Small bands of ladrones, the remains of the past revolution, still exist in the province, engaged in stealing animals, making highway assaults upon isolated roads and settlements, but having, however, no political significance. These small bands are fast disappearing owing to the constant persecution of the constabulary, local isolation and the provincial volunteers."

The governor mentions how agriculture has suffered from the loss of animals, and the plague of locusts. He also gives quite a list of bridges which have been constructed and roads that have been improved.

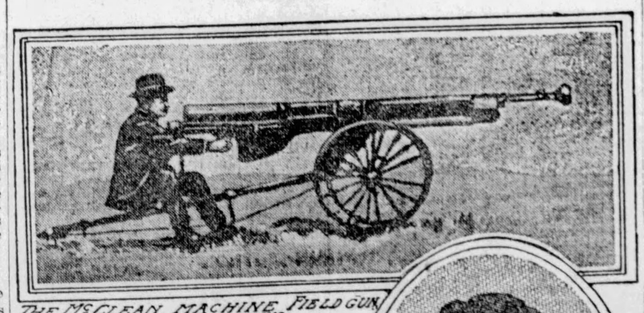
In speaking of public instruction he reports that education has not developed as it should for the following reasons: First, the scarcity of Filipino teachers, who should be paid by the municipalities; second, the lack of a law compelling the attendance of children when their parents through apathy or ancient custom do not wish to send their children to school; third, the continuous calamities which have befallen the province during the year 1902. He urges that Filipino teachers be assigned to assist the Americans in their task of teaching English.

"The hygenic condition of the province," adds the report, "is highly satisfactory and this is due doubtless to the persevering and intelligent efforts of the president of the board of health, aided by the municipalities who enforce the sanitary laws in their respective jurisdictions. In the cholera epidemic just passed the provincial president was found lending his personal aid in the most infected pueblos of the province. There occurred only 1,520 deaths from cholera in the whole province, wich contains approximately 214,000 inhabitants."

Hurricane in Luzon.

Manila, May 18.—A hurricane devastated Santa Marina, Bulacan, Luzon, on Saturday. Earth shocks were felt and during the progress of the storm the great stone barracks collapsed, killing one and injuring several native scouts.

CONSIDERING ADOPTION OF THE M'LEAN GUN



THE McCLEAN MACHINE FIELD GUN SHOWING METHOD OF MAKING

Washington, May 18.—The ordnance bureau of the war department is considering the advisability of the adoption and purchase by the government of the new field gun invented by Dr. S. N. McClean, of Cleveland, Ohio. The machine while simple, is horribly destructive and has the approval of high officials in the American army.

DR. SAMUEL N. McCLEAN INVENTOR OF McCLEAN MACHINE GUN

Found the Pearls.

New York, May 15.—Miss Hattie Schade, a pretty sales girl, found the $20,000 string of pearls of Mrs. Colgate Hoyt one day while looking into the window of a department store, during the luncheon hour. Despite the fact that $5,000 had been advertised as the reward which would be paid for their return, Miss Schade received only $100. Mr. Hoyt has been asked about it, but when approached on the subject refused to say a word in explanation.

KISCHINEFF ATTACK

Was Carefully Planned Ahead, and Carried Out Bloodily.

Berlin, May 16.—Reports received from Kischineff say that during the three days' massacre there forty-eight persons were killed outright, eighty have since died of their wounds and upward of a thousand were injured.

Nine citizens were murdered in a horrible manner. One child was found with its body split in two. Most injuries were inflicted with pieces of furniture and heavy sticks. Such was the fury of the crowd that many of the bodies were unrecognizable.

The Tageblatt publishes a special dispatch from Kishineff, which says: "On the evening of the second day, Russian doctors, who were moved to pity by the horrible sights they had witnessed, drove to a distant station and sent a telegram to St. Petersburg informing the authorities of what was happening.

"The murderers and robbers were well organized. The attack had evidently been carefully planned. They worked in groups of eight and ten. The total of the murderers did not exceed 300, whereas there were 5,000 soldiers and 300 police in the city. The military and police calmly looked on while the atrocities were being committed, making not the slightest attempt to stop them. They gladly accepted many a good piece of loot thrown them by the ruffians.

"In some cases the barbarous wretches took their time over their awful work. One band, in particular, took possession of the dwelling of a Jew in good circumstances and which promised to yield valuable plunder and leisurely killed and robbed. The cutthroats murdered the mistress of the house and subjected her daughter to a worse fate.

"The band then turned its attention to the safe, in which the owner had deposited his whole fortune. In the meantime the head of the house was drifting from one police station to another, seeking officials and entreating vainly for help and protection.

"The members of the gang worked over the safe for ten hours before they were able to open it, and during all that time the owner could not find a single officer of the law or of the military who would give him aid.

"One Jewish manufacturer saved his property in a very simple manner. Shortly after the looting began he called to a captain of Cossacks who was passing and presented him 15,000 roubles (about $750). The captain immediately sent twenty Cossacks to guard the manufacturer's house, and his property was untouched, although another Jewish place of business in the neighborhood was sacked and the property that could not be carried away was drenched with petroleum and fired."

A Kischineff newspaper that for several years has been carrying on a persistent campaign against the 50,000 Jews that make a third of the population, succeeded in convincing its readers that the Jews had murdered a young Russian Christian for the purpose of using his blood for ritualistic purposes during the Easter celebration. An eyewitness thus describes what followed:

"On Monday morning, April 20, while passing down Michallow street, I met a crowd of riotous youths led by several older men. They stopped before the shop of a Jewish grocer, and beating on the door, demanded admission.

"The frantic cries for help by the inmates were received with jibes, while the door was battered down. Every small article of value in the house was stolen and everything else was thrown into the middle of the street.

"Four o'clock found every Jewish house and shop in the street a complete wreck. The shouts and yells of the rioters mingled with the shrieks and wails of their victims.

"Bodies beaten beyond recognition; children whose limbs had been torn from them, women and girls who were subjected to a dreadful fate before death came to their relief—these human victims were mingled with the broken furniture, the whole being covered with ripped-up feather mattresses which had been slashed open in the hunt for money and valuables.

"Many Jewish householders endeavored to escape the attention of the fanatical murders by placing crucifixes and other Christian emblems in their windows, but there was always some one, frequently it was a policeman or a soldier, to point out where the Jew lived and none on that street escaped."

Another eye-witness says that one plundering, murdering band was made up of young men in good circumstances who were led by officials in uniform.

"This band," he reports, "worked with deadly energy and fiendish cruelty. They went from house to house, from store to shop, and wherever they found a Jewish family, they plundered, maimed and killed. Children were flung headlong from upper-story windows, and when one struck headforemost and met instant death the murderer was applauded.

"Women, young and old were subjected to the most frightful indignities that could be inflicted upon them, and this upon the streets in full view of the crowds. Some women who offered resistance to the horrible brutes were first overcome and then their eyes were gouged out. The men were killed in the most brutal manner. Many had their brains beaten out and others met more horrible deaths.

"I witnessed the persecution of the Jews in Kieff in 1892, but it was nothing in comparison with the awful cruelties perpetrated here. The deeds I witnessed were so horrible that they never can be printed in detail, and the outside world can have no real conception of the horrors of these three days of terror.

"Everyone in Kischineff is of the impression that the murderers will not be brought to justice, or at most they will receive only a nominal punishment."

AN INFAMOUS ORDER.

St. Petersburg, May 18.—Lieutenant-General Von Reaben, governor of Bessarabia, the capital of which is Kischeneff, has been summoned to St. Petersburg.

A ministerial circular forbidding the Jews to defend themselves has been issued. It is expected that this step will stimulate Jewish emigration to America.

Three thousand suits for damages have been instituted against the state at Kischeneff. The damages demanded amount to $1,500,000.

KISHENEFF MASSACRES.

St. Petersburg, Tuesday, May 13.—Additional details of the Kisheneff massacre of Jews are printed here daily. The correspondents give the number of victims thus far buried in the Jewish cemetery at 44, and say that 84 persons seriously wounded are still in the Jewish hospital.

The horrors reported scarcely bear repetition. In one instance spikes were driven through a woman's head into the floor, and cases of bodily mutilation have been authenticated. About 800 to 1,000 persons were arrested, an energetic official having been sent from Odessa to deal with the situation. The apathy of the local authorities during the two days of rapine and murder appears to have been fully established.

"Same as Russia."

Shanghai, May 15.—A British official here has received from the imperial Chinese telegraphs a memorandum which, verbatim, is as follows:

"In regard to charges to New-Chwang, at old time is 88 cents per word, but since Russia has occupied at Manchu, charges being increased to dollar ten cents as they treat Manchuria same as Russia in Asia."

This official intimation is considered here to be significant.

KISCHINEFF MASSACRE.

Awful Outrages Upon Jews by the Russian Mob.

London. May 15.—The victims in the Kischineff massacre number 1,000, according to the latest information received by the Jewish Chronicle of London. Of these at least sixty-five were killed, and more than 300 maimed or crippled for life. The damage to property is estimated at 1,000,000 rubles (about $510,000).

The Jewish Chronicle says editorially in today's issue:

"We charge the Russian government with responsiblity for the Kischineff massacre. If Europe does not on the present occasion disassociate itself from the leprous taint of this barbarian power it writes its humanity down a sham and its civilization as organized hypocrisy.

"The cardinal fact of the whole tragedy is that the massacre was organized and abetted by Russian authorities. The killing and pillaging was done under cover of the troops and the police. During the two days the massacre lasted the governor did not leave his house. Telegraphic communication with St. Petersburg was stopped.

"All the participants in the slaughter—who were chiefly hirelings—wore red shirts. An eyewitness is quoted as saying: 'The police and troops formed circles in the center of which the slaying and looting was going on, the police pointing out the houses of the Jews to the mob.'

"The newspaper Weschod, of St. Petersburg, was suppressed for printing the facts.

"Jew baiting is now spreading throughout southern Russia, stimulated by stories of so-called ritual murders. The judicial inquiry into the massacre is not intended to disclose the facts, but to smother them up."

St. Petersburg, May 15.—The outbreak at Kischineff was the direct result of the inciting of the anti-Semitic papers in Bessarabia. The mere plundering, although it has beggared thousands of wealthy people, pales before the fiendish crimes committed in those parts of the town that were inhabited by the poor Jews. The survivors are sorrowfully exploring the wreckage of their homes and pronerty for the bodies of lost relatives The walls of the houses are splashed with blood and brains.

When the miscreants had stolen everything of value they then, in cold blood, set about murdering and maiming women and children. The hospital mortuary presents an unusual spectacle. The bodies of the dead had been mutilated with indescribable barbarity.

The Viedomosti reports: "Where the mobs were thickest were men and women of Russian society, persons in gloves and clean linen and with intelligent countenances. The riots were no surprise, but were well organized."

The Novosti, a non-Jewish paper, says: "While the plundering of large warhouses was in progress, women belonging to the 'better' class appropriated the contents, which they had made up into parcels. The suffering is unparalleled."

Not one single Jewish shop or dwelling escaped. These Jews were the wealthiest, most cultured members of the community, numbering 50,000 souls. They would have been well able to defend themselves had not their fears of impending attacks been allayed by the assurances of the vice governor of Bessarabia, so they took no precautionary measures.

The shops are still closed, these Jews having now but one occupation—hospital and cemetery. In the buildings where bread is being distributed are hundreds of Jews without shelter and almost naked.

Dr. Doroschewski, the head physician of the National hospital at Kischineff, after examing the dead and wounded, has given specific instances of hideous cruelty, the cases of body mutilation being almost beyond belief.

Small children were flung out of windows and trampled upon by the mob.

Forty-seven were killed on the spot, eighty died of their injuries and 300 are under treatment. Many will be cripples for life. Four thousand Jews are without food or shelter and it is impossible for them to get away.

GEN. MILES WRITES.

New York, May 16.—The Army and Navy Journal today prints a letter from General Nelson A. Miles in which the latter says he went to the Philippine islands not as a tourist, but in an official character and under instructions addressed to him as lieutenant general "commanding the army" coming from the highest authority the President, in which he was directed to give especial attention to the "instruction, discipline and supplies of the army."

In referring to his official report on the Philippines, General Miles says that "no one can have a more sacred regard for the honor of the army than myself."

Coming to the subject of cruelties in the Philippines, General Miles' letter reads as follows:

"It is idle to assume that campaigning the Philippines has conditions that warrant resort to medieval cruelty and a departure from the honorable method of conducting warfare, and that such departures as have existed, should be overlooked and condemned.

"It is most gratifying that most serious offenses have not been committed by the soldiers unless they were under the direct orders of certain officers who are responsible. Soldiers have withheld fire when ordered to shoot prisoners, protested against acts of cruelty and written to relatives at home urging them to take action to put a stop to those crimes. It will ever be one of the glories of the army that such deeds committed by whatever authority are abhorrent to the American soldier. The officers who are responsible, using chiefly cruel Maccabebes, do not by any means constitute the American army and there must be a very unmistakable line drawn between the great body of honorable and faithful officers and brave soldiers whose records have been commendable and those, of whatever station, whose acts have received and should receive the earnest condemnation of all honorable men."

Government surveying rivers in Indiana to provide data for manufacturers who wish to utilize the water power.

FROM THE BENCH.

A Judge Commends Pure Food.

A Judge of a Colorado Court said: "Nearly one year ago I began the use of Grape-Nuts as a food. Constant confinement indoors and the monotonous grind of office duties had so weakened and impaired my mental powers that I felt the imperative need of something which neither doctors nor food specialists seemed able to supply.

"A week's use of Grape-Nuts twice each day convinced me that some unusual and marvelous virtue was contained therein. My mental vigor returned with astonishing rapidity; brain weariness (from which I had constantly suffered) quickly disappeared; clearness of thought and intellectual health and activity which I had never previously known were to me the plain results of a few months' use of this food.

"Unhesitatingly I commend Grape-Nuts as the most remarkable food preparation which science has ever produced so far as my knowledge and experience extends." Name and address furnished by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The judge is right. Grape-Nuts food is a certain and remarkable brain builder and can be relied upon. There's a reason.

Big Bargains In Farm Supplies

First Class Material, Merchandise and Machinery at Sacrifice Prices.

Plumbing Supplies For Bath Room. Porcelain Bowl, Hardwood Seat and Tank, Nickel Plated flush and supply pipes, complete, each $10.00. Length 5 ft. Complete with full set nickel plated fittings, each $11.00. They are new goods, ask for free catalogue of our full line of plumbing supplies.

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Poultry Netting A special lot of new galvanized No. 19 poultry netting while the supply lasts, at these prices. 150 running feet to bale.

12 inch	$0.48 per bale.
18 inch	0.65 per bale.
20 inch	1.10 per bale.
30 inch	1.35 per bale.
42 inch	1.50 per bale.

Other grades at correspondingly low prices.

Gasoline Engine $70

2 HORSE POWER

Absolutely new, most modern type. Guaranteed, pumping jack & fixtures & fittings for $75. Without pumping jack $70. Headquarters for Machinery. Our line of machinery supplies is almost unlimited. Complete stock of Saw Mills, Pumps, Sugar Machinery, etc. And in fact everything in that line.

Steel Roofing Strictly new, perfect, Semi-Hardened Steel Sheets, 7 feet wide, 6 feet long. The best Roofing, Siding or Ceiling you can use. We furnish nails free and paint roofing red two sides. Comes either flat, corrugated or V-crimped. Delivered free of all charges to all points east & east of Mississippi R. R. and north of Ohio R. at **$2.25 PER SQUARE**. Prices to other points on application. A square means 100 square feet.

Telephones at $5.00 Each one is guaranteed to be in perfect order before leaving our plant. We are able to offer you an instrument for $5.00 that would cost you twice as much elsewhere. We carry a full stock of supplies. Send for Phone Catalogue.

Wrought Iron Pipe Steam, Gas or Water; sizes ⅛ to 12 in. diam. We have in stock 3,000,000 feet of Standard black wrought iron pipe, second hand. It is in good condition, complete with threads and couplings at following prices:

⅛ inch at 1½ cents	per foot.
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⅜ inch at 3½ cents	per foot.
½ inch at 4½ cents	per foot.

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Cold Water or Ready Mixed Paints. We bought at Receiver's Sale from a leading paint house a very large quantity of Cold Water Paints and Ready Mixed Paints. Equal in grade to any on the market. Here is a Genuine Paint Bargain. Before placing your order, write us for our special prices. You can surely save money, without sacrificing quality.

Farm Forges $8.00 We bought several car loads of new Portable Forges at a low price. We have also for sale horseshoes, horseshoe nails, blacksmith tools of all kinds. Hardware, one doz. single bitted axes @ 45c. per doz. double bitted axes, 3½ quad, @ 40c. 6,000 Dietz Lanterns, few slightly affected by water. Write for prices.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE NO. 297 We issue a complete illustrated catalogue containing prices of which the above are only a few samples. You ought to have a copy of this book in your home or office and we will send it upon request.

CHICAGO HOUSE WRECKING CO. WEST 35TH AND IRON STREETS, CHICAGO.

HOLLS DECLINES TO BE UMPIRE FOR VENEZUELA

FREDERICK W. HOLLS.

New York, May 14.—Frederick W. Holls, who was tendered the position of umpire to act in the settlement of the claims of Germany and Italy against Venezuela, has declined the appointment owing to the pressure of private business.

GREAT BRITAIN SATISFIED

London, May 14.—The under foreign secretary, Lord Cranborne, in the house of commons today, read a telegram from the British consul at Monastir, European Turkey, saying that while several Christians had been killed during the recent disturbances there had been no further disturbance during the last few days, and adding that business is progressing as usual. The consul also reported that the loss of life was exaggerated.

Lord Cranborne recently told the house

LORD CRANBORNE.

of commons that Russia's word that she had no designs on Manchuria, and that the evacuation would occur, although temporarily delayed, was satisfactory to Great Britain.

Christian Victims.

Constantinople, May 15.—Official reports place the number of Christian victims at Monastir and in the surrounding country at seventy-two.

GAS AND OIL COMBINE.

Indianapolis, Ind., May 16.—A gigantic gas and oil combination to include sixteen Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania concerns, and capitalized at $6,000,000, will be incorporated in Pennsylvania immediately. It will be known as the Pittsburg Gas and Oil company.

The combination includes the following companies: Manufacturers' Gas company, of Indianapolis; Alexandria Gas Company, of Alexandria, Ind.; Marion Gas and Oil Company, of Marion, Ind.; Wabash Pipe line, Company, Wabash, Ind.; Hartford Gas Company, of Hartford city, Ind.; Clinton Oil Company, of Clinton, Pa.; Southern Oil Company, of Pittsburg; Delmar Oil Company, of Pittsburg; Lancaster-Depew Gas Company, of Lancaster, Ohio; Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Company, of Clarion, Ohio; Cameron Gas Company, of Cameron, W. Va.; River Gas Company, of Marietta, Ohio; Buckeye State Gas Company, of Columbus, Ohio; Corsciana Gas Company, of Corsciana, Ohio. Two smaller concerns are also in the deal.

The deal is a continuation of the one planned several months ago, when the Manufacturers' Gas company, of this city, went out of the gas business. Theodore N. Barnsdell, of Pittsburg, is president of the new corporation and for some time has been one of the largest independent gas and oil lease owners in the state. The present deal makes him a formidable rival of the Standard Oil company in this field.

CRAZY OVER DOTS.

Manitowoc, Wis., May 18.—Mrs. Wilhelmina Quante has been committed to the northern hospital for the insane. She had become mentally unbalanced because of an unsuccessful attempt to solve a "dot" puzzle, for which solution a prize of $7,000 was offered by a New York newspaper. On May 7 Mrs. Quante finished the solution of the puzzle, on which she had worked for weeks, and, confident that she had found the correct answer and would receive the money by return mail, wrote the company. When she was informed that she had not won the prize her mind became deranged. The husband and children are distracted.

SCENE IN FAMOUS MANCHURIAN PORT

PORT OF NIU-CHWANG, MANCHURIA.

It was the arrival of the Russian troops at this port on their way to evacuate Manchuria by the south, departing by sea instead of taking the land route to the north, that caused the exaggerated reports of a Russian re-occupation of Niu-Chwang.

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This is a genuine offer made to introduce the Peoples Cream Separator in every neighborhood. It is the best and simplest in the world. We ask that you show it to your neighbors who have cows. Send your name and the name of the nearest freight office. Address PEOPLES SUPPLY CO., DEPT. 178. KANSAS CITY, MO.

ANY PERSON Can bud a tree with the patent BUDDING CLASP. June, July, August and September is the time. Send 25 cents to JOHN D ABELL, Tallapoosa, Ga., for a box of Budders with full instructions.

I Seek Husband for lady, 22, worth $10,000 and beautiful farm; Widow, 36, $30,000 and stock farm; Lady, 26, $40,000; Lady, 22, $8,000 and beautiful home. Address Mrs. Leland, 19 South Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Rheumatism Cured through the feet. Pay one dollar when cured—nothing before. Write for Drafts to the Magic Foot Draft Co., Dept. L—Jackson, Mich.

TWO ROYAL BIRTHDAYS.

London, May 18.—King Edward and members of the royal household today sent telegraphic congratulations to the Czar of Russia, Nicholas II, whose thirty-fifth birthday is being celebrated in Russia. He will hardly receive congratulations from the Jews in the empire who are today in terror over the ministerial edict just announced forbidding them to make any defense if attacked by anti-semites.

CZAR NICHOLAS II.

KING ALFONSO XIII.

The British court yesterday sent congratulations to the young king of Spain, Alfonso XIII, who celebrated his seventeenth birthday. In connection with the event the rumor is revived that negotiations are proceeding with a view to his marriage with Princess Louise Francaise, daughter of the Countess de Paris.

MYSTERIOUS CASE.

Covington, Ind., May 18.—Mrs. Elmira Drake was arraigned for trial today on a charge of having poisoned her husband, Robert Drake, last fall. Public opinion as to the guilt of the woman appears to be about equally divided and the trial of the case will be followed with close attention.

Mrs. Drake lived on a well-stocked farm near this place and became acquainted with her future husband through a matrimonial advertisement. It is said that after their marriage there were numerous quarrels between the two because of the desire of the husband to become possessed of his wife's property. Mr. Drake died rather suddenly and an analysis of his stomach, it is alleged, showed traces of poison. Mrs. Drake has attracted public attention several times before. Several years ago she acquired notoriety by seeking to obtain possession of the estate of a prominent New York millionaire, claiming to be the widow of the deceased.

The Dispute Settled.

Santiago De Chile, May 18.—It is said here that the boundary dispute between Chile and Bolivia has been settled by an amicable treaty.

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

On, bravely, through the sunshine and the showers!
Time hath his work to do, and we have ours.

Thursday.

Difficulties exist to be surmounted. Failure is part of success. A man's success is made up of failures.

Friday.

Deal so plainly with man and woman as to constrain the utmost sincerity and destroy all hope of trifling with you.

Saturday.

From within or from behind, a light shines through us upon things and makes us aware that we are nothing, but the light is all.

Sunday.

What your heart thinks great, is great. The soul's emphasis is always right.

Monday.

Never was a sincere word utterly lost. Never a magnanimity fell to the ground, but there is some heart to greet and accept it unexpectedly.

Tuesday.

Only in our easy, simple, spontaneous action are we strong, and by contenting ourselves with obedience we become divine. Oh, my brothers, God exists.—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

The Distant Past Brought to the Present.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

As a nation we are considerably puffed up with pride, not to say vanity. Each one of us has an inner conviction that no such people ever existed before upon the face of the earth, whatever may be our effort to conceal the feeling even from ourselves. For this reason it is well to look back over, not only the historic past, but upon that earlier life which is being disclosed to view in these later years by excavations beneath the surface in various parts of the world. We learn then that great as are our possibilities, we have yet accomplished no more in proportion than did the humanities which preceded us by so many centuries.

A curious sense of strangeness, of something weird and wonderful about life which has not been present before comes over one when reading of these discoveries of archaeologists, of the ruins of buried cities that existed in the long, long ago, so long that every vestige has disappeared from the sight and knowledge of the living.

Streets there are through which men and women walked thousands upon thousands of years ago; houses whose walls echoed to the merry laughter of children, belonging to races of which only the most imperfect record remains to tell us who and what they were; quaint carvings in stone that the hand of Time has left untouched to give a key to those bygone ages; paintings upon walls with colorings yet vivid though centuries of darkness have lapsed since the painter laid down his brush.

These are all there are to tell their story.

Not in one place, but in many are these found, showing that civilization has followed civilization many times around this earth of ours; that the present day humanity is not the first or even the greatest which has come and gone in fulfillment of the divine purpose, the carrying out of the great evolutionary plan of life. What explorers have uncovered in these ruins proves that nations have come and gone, having lived, without doubt, as we are living today, filled with like hopes, fears, expectations, struggling with the same passions, the same difficulties, then passing on as we are passing to an unknown future.

A magazine published in Washington entitled Records of the Past, has for its object the description of the work which is proceeding in various places in uncovering the ruins of cities whose very existence has been for centuries unknown to the world. I was greatly interested in one number in the account of the magnificent museum in Constantinople wherein is collected what always has a great bearing upon the condition of a people, namely, the sarcophagi in which repose their physical remains. In one, which is of black Egyptian basalt, were those of Penephtha, evidently a great Egyptian general, with a long inscription containing a curse upon any one who might desecrate his last resting place. Another added later, about 600 years before Christ, reads this way:

"I, Tabnit, priest of Ashtoreth, King of Sidonians, lie at rest in this tomb. Whoever thou art who discovers this tomb, do not, I adjure thee, open my coffin, and do not disturb me, for there is neither silver nor gold nor treasure beside me. I rest alone in this tomb. Do not, I adjure thee, open my coffin or disturb me, for such an act is an abomination in the eyes of the Ashtoreth. If thou openest my coffin and disturbest me, mayest thou have no posterity among the living under the sun, and no resting place among the dead."

Nevertheless the coffin of this Tabnit priest of Ashtoreth, and King of Sidonians, who had evidently been unable to read the curse in hieroglyphics already upon it and had dispossessed Penephtha's remains, was opened. Tabnit was no more truthful than the present time politician for by his side was found a number of valuable jewels. The body of this great lord of Phaenecia lies today "shriveled up in a glass case on a window sill near by his ill-gotten coffin."

Speaking of the hieroglyphics upon this sarcophagus which Tabnit could not read recalls the wonderful progress in their deciphering made in these recent years, by means of which so much of the storied past has been unfolded. The discovery of the Rosetta stone and its translation gave a key to many of the mysteries of the civilization of ancient Egypt. Now the same work has been done for Persia and other Oriental countries by the reading of what is known as the Behistun Inscription in the Cuneform language, the key to which has been searched for long and anxiously. It is an interesting story. For years it had baffled every effort of antiquarians, but at last a German professor, Grotefend, succeeded in deciphering the names of Cyrus, Darius, Xerxes and Hystaspes, which determined a third of the entire alphabet and gave a basis for continued research. The principal credit, however, for the final interpretation of this curious inscription, belongs, it is said, to General Henry C. Rawlinson. In his Memoir of Cuneform Inscriptions he says that unless further excavations are undertaken upon "a great scale either at Susa, Persepolis, or Pasargadae, we must rest content with the sorrowful conviction that we have here, comprised in a few pages, all that remains of the ancient Persian language."

The translated inscription reads curiously; and is most interesting as being contemporary evidence of what was taking place in those far away centuries.

It is impossible to follow these discoveries without being filled with admiration for the wonderful patience and perseverence of those who have been seeking the keys to a past that had seemed forever locked away from the present. That the records have been somewhere preserved there is reason to believe, but even so much as this has been obtained only by marvelous and unwearied effort.

It is true, however, that more and more discoveries are being made in these later years that throw light upon the pre-historic ages. They show us that people with like aspirations with ourselves, with equal intellectual powers, with a love for the beautiful and the true, with devotion to high ideals, lived in that long ago and fulfilled to a greater or less degree the soul's purpose in seeking these varied experiences.

The Cozy Corner

To the Discouraged Man.

Sympathy for "The Discouraged Man" seems to have taken a new lease of life during the last week or two, and of the many letters received on the subject we give the following extract:

"After reading the letter from the Discouraged Man, my heart was touched and his woes wrung from me a deep sympathy. I was reminded of the verse:

"Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its perfume on the desert air."

and this is true in many instances, but it is also true that a set determination and a strong will can accomplish ends where doubt and discouragement will fail.

This man's love of animals, the hope of the home he hopes to make, and his evident appreciation of the wife he is trying to win, all indicate a good character or rather these are the reflection of a heart that can love and one that is worthy of better success. I think the fault must lie in his manner of addressing the girls, and if he can overcome this he need not be discouraged.—"Golden Rod."

And Several Readers Answer "Iowan."

It is plain to see that "Iowan" tries to gloss over the evils of intemperance or she would not talk about a drunken husband being "loving and affectionate." What self-respecting woman would enjoy caresses from a husband whose brain is fried in alcohol simply because he gives her enough to eat and to wear. Such a man is apt to be anything but kind when not under the influence of liquor, so the wife must needs wish him to be always drunk in order that he may be "kind."

Dear girls who read this, do not, I beseech you, ever marry a man who drinks, even in moderation; if you do, the time may come—and probably will—when you will have reason to say: "Would that I had never been born than to become the wife of a drunkard."—A. R.

Blames the Girls.

I agree with Brother Jonathan, of the M. G. R., and others who hold that the girls are, in some measure, responsible for the drunkenness of men, because they do not frown on anything of the kind, and because they will marry a drinking man, or a gambler, knowing him to be such. "Iowan" says some of the kindest men drink and use tobacco. The latter is a filthy habit and I detest it so much that I believe if I had known that John used the weed, I would not have married him, but drinking whiskey is a thousand times worse. Before you decide to marry a man who drinks liquor, even a little bit, just look around you, girls, and see how it works in the families of some of your neighbors.

Besides the trouble this habit makes for the wife, a girl is committing a sin to marry and bring into the world children who will inherit their father's depraved appetite for liquor and grow up to be drunkards and do the wicked things a man under the influence of drink will do. I would rather know that I had married the stingiest man alive than to have a drunkard for the father of my children.

We often hear it said of boys: "They are not to blame; they inherit such and such sins from their father." Tell me, who is to blame? not only the man, but the girl who knowingly married him and took the risk of giving her sons such an inheritance.

"Laure of the Porch," tell us some more of your home life, and let us have more letters on how to educate our children; how we can cultivate in them a love for good reading and on other kindred topics. —A Happy Farmer's Wife.

About Fleas.

If S. E. R. will not allow the hogs to lie under the barns and where there is much dust, or, if they keep sheep, and will let them run in the barnyard and near the house, I think they will rid the farm of fleas. We did this several years ago and have not been annoyed with the pests since.

Has any of the readers of The Blade a copy of "Triffet's Budget of Music, No. 7," that they will give to a person not able to buy it? If so, send address to Blade Cozy Corner.—N. C.

WHO WILL GUESS THEM?

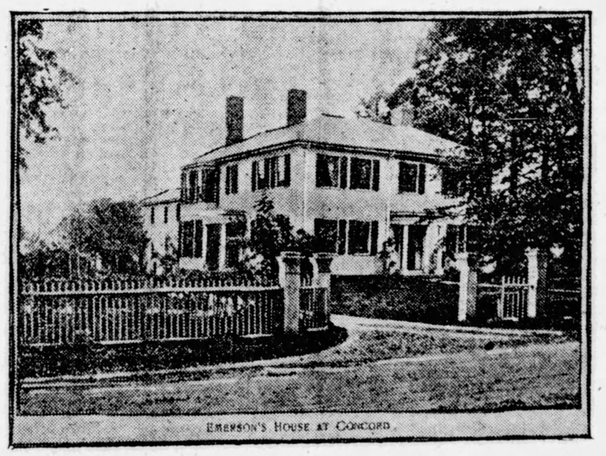
The first group of six quotations is herewith given, as promised in last week's Household. Every one interested is asked to compete for the prize to be awarded to the one who sends the greatest number of correct answers regarding the authors and the works from which the quotations are taken. Five groups more will follow, one each week.

1. "Order is Heaven's first law."
2. "Sweet are the uses of adversity."
3. "It's easy to speak from the lips, but the words came slow from the heart."
4. "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?"
5. "An honest man is the noblest work of God."
6. "He is a little chimney and heated hot in a moment."

THE EMERSON CENTENNIAL.

May twenty-fifth marks the one hundredth birthday anniversary of Ralph Waldo Emerson, the great essayist, poet and lecturer, whose noble life and teachings have caused the American people to honor his memory with centennial observances during this hundredth year since his birth.

Emerson's father, his grandfather, and his great-grandfather were all ministers. On both his father's and mother's side, he belonged to an unbroken line of ministerial descent from the earliest settlers in New England. His ancestral home was in Concord, Mass., but at the time of his birth his father, the Rev. William Emerson, was minister of the First Church congregation in Boston. In Boston, then, he was born, May 25, 1803. His father died when he was seven years old, but his mother continued to live in the parish house and to care for her family of five boys and a girl, all under ten years of age. Her one desire was to give these children an education, and for this she bore privations and endured hardships, which they shared bravely.

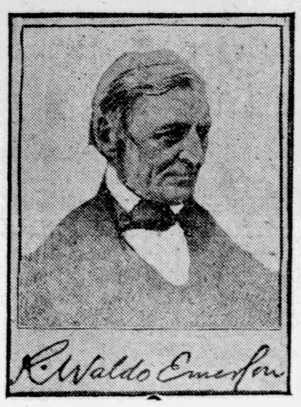


EMERSON'S HOUSE AT CONCORD.

During one year in the War of 1812, when the stoppage of commerce had made provisions high, Mrs. Emerson took her children to Concord and lived with them in the Old Manse which Hawthorne has described delightfully in his introduction to "Mosses from an Old Manse." In that manse Emerson's grandfather was living when the Concord fight occurred.

Emerson was graduated at Harvard College in 1821, and after teaching a year or two gave himself to the study of divinity. He was not robust, there was a taint of consumption in the family, and he interrupted his study to travel in the south. His letters written at this time show that he was restless, and hard to be restrained within the bounds of the ministerial profession as it was then regarded in New England. He preached, however, from 1827 to 1832, and was for four years a colleague pastor over the Second church in Boston. His wife, whom he married in 1829, died in 1831, and his own health was precarious. The work of a preacher was not distasteful, but he had no aptitude for pastoral work, and he was out of sympathy with much that seemed to his associates essential in church order. The profession, which he had entered almost from necessity, since there was no other at that time in America which invited a student of Emerson's gifts and tastes, no longer seemed to him adjusted to his needs; it slipped from him: he resigned his pastorate; and though he preached occasionally afterward, he became thereafter distinctly a writer, maintaining himself mainly by lecturing, and living in a plain manner at Concord.

There was an intellectual ferment in New England when Emerson was in his early manhood, and he was himself one of the special and active agents in stirring the minds of men. Changes were taking place in the way which people looked at education, religion, politics, and society. A great many subjects were discussed for which there seemed



In 1881.

to be no place either in the pulpit or in legislatures, and those who had something to say were in great demand as lecturers. Public entertainments were not so varied then as now, nor so common, and people flocked to halls and meeting houses to hear lectures. Emerson, though not the most popular, was the most celebrated of these lecturers, and frequently gave courses of lectures in Boston and elsewhere. He was called upon also to speak at college commencements and on other special occasions, and it was rather through these lectures and addresses than through his printed books that, for a long time, he made himself known to men.

He made a voyage to Europe in 1833 on accout of ill-health and during his journey visited Thomas Carlyle, then scarcely more known than Emerson himself, who had, however, discovered his genius in his writings. From this beginning there grew one of the notable friendships which sometimes mark the association of intellectual men. Emerson went to Europe again in 1847, with special reference to courses of lectures which he had been invited to give in England. He made a third visit in 1872, and on these two occasions made and renewed acquaintance with leading thinkers and poets. Except for his lecturing tours and these journeys and for one made across the continent in 1871, he spent his life quietly in Concord. He was married a second time in 1835, and died at Concord, April 27, 1882.

His first published prose work was "Nature," in 1839. He wrote poems when in college, but his first publication of verse was in "The Dial," a magazine established in 1840, and the representative of a knot of men and women of whom Emerson was the acknowledged or unacknowledged leader. The first volume of his poems was published in 1847, and the second twenty years later. Meanwhile he put forth successive volumes of prose.—Courtesy of Houghton & Mifflin.

THE OAK BABY.

The wee oak baby was taking a nap,
An acorn cup on his head for a cap;
Deep asleep he lay on the soft brown lap
Of the whispering old oak forest.

The leaves fell on him, and the autumn rain,
And the white snow made him a counterpane,
Though he felt not the leaves now snow nor rain
So deep was his sleep in the forest

But he dreamed of the branches overhead,
And he dreamed of the squirrels grey and red,
He dreamed and dreamed in his little brown bed.
Away in the heart of the forest.

While he slumbered and dreamed day after day,
The ice and the snow and cold went away

And the Spring came back so green and so gay,
And called to the folk in the forest.

The oak baby heard, and a small green shoot
Pushed down in the earth like a little foot,
A tiny and tender green little root,
That held him all fast in the forest.

Down and down he pushed, up and up he grew,
Till his downy pink head came out in view,
And he saw the other oak babies, too
All growing in the dear old forest.

By and by he'll be green and fair to see,
A growing and happy little oak tree,
And with acorn cups for you and me
When we go to play in the forest.

—R. F. Abbott in Little Folks.

DOING A KINDNESS.

"You will only be doing a kindness, children," said Aunt Hannah, "if you will go to the village for me and leave cook's list of things at the grocer's, and tell the dressmaker to send my dress tomorrow, and just leave this basket at the Haynes' as you go by and tell them I'm much obliged. Oh, and don't forget to get those quinine pills at the drug store. Remember, there are four things, and, when you come home, you can have luncheon by yourselves and order just what you like for dessert. I am going to Mrs. Hollingsworth's breakfast, you know."

Bess and Bobby trudged down the path to the gate. Bess swinging the basket, while Bobby whistled and wondered why people call a twelve o'clock meal a breakfast if they have company, and a luncheon if they don't.

"Queer how things turn out, isn't it," murmured Bess, meditatively. "We meant to climb Bluenose today, and here we are doing errands as usual. I can't help wishing that 'doing a kindness' were a little more amusing."

"Yes," grumbled Bobby, though his good-natured smile contradicted the tone, "or if there were only some variety to it."

They were anything but a disconsolate couple, however, as they swung into a steady trot after leaving the basket and the message. Nor were they long in the village. "Cheer up," said Bobby, as they started homeward. "We've got time enough to go round by the brook and build up our harbor."

So they turned into a lane that led under shady trees. At the further end, not far from the sloping, stone-bestrewn edges of the brook, stood what Bess declared was the last thing she expected to see, a small hurdy-gurdy, somehow oddly out of place.

"Hi, don't touch my things!" came a voice from under the willows, and, turning again, Bess and Bobbie saw a small, dark-eyed, thin-faced boy sitting on a big stone by the brook, with one foot in the water. He smiled pleasantly, in spite of his imperative tone, as he caught their wondering look.

"What's the matter with your foot?" asked Bobby, not sorry to see a boy of his own age, and Bess seated herself on the tumbling stone wall where she could hear the answer.

"Cut it," the boy replied briefly, but you would have known he was not sorry to have somebody to speak to him, as he took the foot from the water, showing an ugly wound that made Bobby whistle and Bess shudder.

Their evident sympathy led the boy to further explanation. "I went over the stone wall to get some apples, for I was hungry, and, when I came back, one of the rocks fell on my foot. It's getting better now, and I could tie it up pretty soon if I only had some rags."

"We'll get you some rags," volunteered Bobby, and Bess added: "And something to eat, too. Bobby, let's have our lunch on out here, and call it a party." The boy smiled and showed his white teeth, but said nothing.

"You go get the things, Bess, there's a dear," said Bobby coaxingly.

"All right, I will," said Bess, jumping down. "I suppose we couldn't play a tune on your hand-organ first, could we?" she asked doubtfully.

"Wait till I get my foot tied up," said the boy, cautiously, "and then I'll show you how it goes."

So Bess skipped off, quite excited by the "adventure," as she called it. Bess dearly loved adventures. While she was gone the little fellow told Bobby his story. His name was Pietro. You may call it Peter, if you want to," with another quiet smile, "and he had come up from the city with his father a few days before, intending to go through some of the country towns with hurdy-gurdies were more of a novelty than in the city, and incidentally get a little change from the dusty city streets. "It's my vacation now, and my father wanted to see the hills," he added, with a touch of pathos which was lost on Bobby. The father had been ill for several days in the adjoining town, and the boy was trying to earn money enough to buy railroad tickets to take them back to the city.

"Guess not much money this trip," he said ruefully, looking at his foot.

When Bess came back with the good luncheon for the three, she brought also something that she had under her apron and made Bobby guess what it was. When he found it was nothing of the sort, and said rather impatiently that he didn't care what it was, Bess proudly brought out a shining tombourine.

(To Be Continued.)

Bess and Bobby trudged down the path.

A KING'S REQUEST.

If I am a king, as you say I am,
With courtiers to command,
Why am I not treated with due respect,
And kissed upon the hand?

It's a terrible thing to be a king,
Even without a crown;
You are mussed and munched, crowed over and punched,
And joggled up and down.

Your stomach wee is flooded with tea,
Made of the catnip leaf;
And as like as not you are kept too hot,
And flanneled beyond belief.

I should like a little fresh air, if you please,
And some rights of my own.
A few of the minor courtesies
Are appropriate—near a throne!

If I am a king, as you say I am,
Please heed my timid request,
And I'll be as good as a little lamb,
Or a bird in its mother's nest.

—Ethelwyn Wetherald in Good Housekeeping.

Not a life below the sun
But is precious unto one!
Not an eye, however dull,
But seems—somewhere—beautiful;
Not a heart, howe'er despised,
But is passioned for and prized.
Fool! Who laughs al-lack of graces.
Each man hath a many faces!

—Edwin Arnold.

Here, There, Everywhere.

If you are short on meat, it will seem like more, if you chop it fine, and if cold, heat it in a gravy made of soup stock or hot water thickened with a spoonful of flour and one of butter, rubbed smooth. If the meat is raw, run it through the meat chopper, season and cook in a little butter. When cooked, make a border of mashed potatoes or cooked rice around the edge of a large platter, and place the meat inside this. It will make a nice looking dish, and not seem half as scant as if each was served alone.

In arranging for your new curtains after house cleaning time, do not forget that there is nothing prettier for bed rooms or small sitting rooms than the white cheese cloth. It is sheer and dainty, and so easy to launder. A band of blue, or pink, chambry stitched along the edge will serve to give a tone to a room when it is desired to furnish in colors.

A writer in Good Housekeeping is authority for saying that oil of sassafras applied to places where the small red ants come from, is sure and certain death to all who come in contact with it, and the little pests will not trouble any place where this fragrant oil is placed.

If choked, get down on all fours and in this inelegant position you can cough when it is impossible to do so in any other way.

A very good tooth powder is made from powdered gum myrrh, charcoal a little prepared chalk and checkerberry for perfume.

Children should be required to pay as much attention to cleaning their teeth as their hands and faces. Of the two, a dirty face is more agreeable to strangers, and better for the health of the child, than unclean teeth.

A cupful of kerosene poured over the surface of stagnant pools of water, in water barrels or cisterns or any standing water will, it is stated by good authority, prevent the mosquitoes from driving one to distraction in the summer. As the eggs of the mosquito develop in the early spring, it is well to attend to this before the first "hatched out" mosquito is seen or heard in the land. Washing the floors with water in which kerosene has been added, will often drive away the pests from that particular room.

Some of the other uses for kerosene are these: If a cupful of the oil is added to two quarts of warm water and used in cleaning windows, mirrors and other glass surfaces, it will clean and polish much more easily than by any other method. Rub with a dry, soft cloth after washing. Kerosene applied with a flannel cloth is much better for cleaning painted wood than soap and water. Kitchen sinks may be kept free from grease if cleansed at least once a week with kerosene applied with a coarse cloth.

Kerosene will remove rust, and a few drops added to the starch on washing day will prevent the irons from sticking and give a gloss to the clothes. In washing very heavy, and much soiled clothes, put them in a boiler two-thirds full of water into which one-half cake of soap has been shaved and half a teacupful of kerosene added. The water must be boiling hard when the dry, soiled clothes are put in. et them boil for twenty minutes, then p it through two rinsing waters.

Marks left by leadpencils or matches scratched on paint, can be removed by rubbing with a cut lemon.

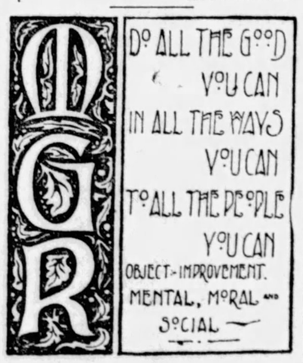
After thoroughly sweeping a carpet go all over it with a cloth wrung out of warm water, to which camphor has been added in proportion of two tablespoonfuls to an ordinary pail two-thirds full. It will brighten the colors and serve to prevent moths.

In the country especially, with the spring time comes the muddy roads which are so hard on the shoes of the family. To preserve them, keep on hand a bottle of vaseline, and after removing the mud from the wet shoes, saturate them with the vaseline, rubbing it in as thoroughly as possible. Fill them with oats and let them stand in a warm place over night, and in the morning they will be found dry and soft. The oats absorb the moisture and keep the shoes in shape. The vaseline can be bought in quantity at a very low price at any drug store, and is one of the best possible things to keep in the house, as it can be used for many purposes.

When you have callers do not banish your children from the room, but encourage them to be present and to behave like ladies and gentlemen. In this way they will become accustomed to society, and never be awkward and ill at ease if unexpectedly placed among strangers.

Do not fail to introduce your children to your guests; they feel the slight and the unpleasantness of such omission as fully as you yourself would. Show the children the same courtesy you do the older members of your family, and you will be rewarded by feeling no terrors at their unexpected appearance when you have company, or take them away from home.

What you sow, in your treatment of children, you will most surely reap. If you neglect to show them the common courtesies of life, such as you show to others, you must not be surprised if they show the same neglect toward you; if you do not teach them how to behave properly at home, they will not be apt to do you credit when away.



We are favored today with the presence of two of our older members who have been a long time absent from our meetings. Their return proves that they still retain an interest in us, and on our part, we shall always be glad to welcome them:

Dear M. G. R's.—Come with me, and I will show you the beautiful scenery of Spring river—the "Hudson of the West." We will start from Miami, the "Pride of the Neosho," and reach Spring river at Pine Bluff, an immense rocky promontory jutting out into the river. Climbing down the face we find "Old Hermit's Cave," which bears interesting reminiscences of the exile for many years of a strange character known as "the Hermit." Following the river for about two miles, we see an immense pile of rock overhanging the water, and looking as though it would require but a slight jar to send it all crashing down to the crystal waters below.

As we climb down the steep bank, we come suddenly upon a deep, horizontal cleft, having a level floor between 200 and 300 feet long, over which projects a massive rock covering it as a natural roof. In the surface of this are imbedded round flint stones, resembling biscuits. Some one with a vivid imagination has given them the name of the "Devil's Biscuits," and this floor, or gallery, sightered by the enormous rock forming a most fascinating and weird promenade, is called the "Devil's Promenade," for here, if anywhere on earth, his satanic maesty might condescend to stalk abroad in person. The peculiar formation of this rock is noticeable and of great interest to geologists as nothing like it is found elsewhere.

A quarter of a mile further down the river is Castle Rock, a huge monument of castellated stone that is truly grand to see, and is always a joy to the sightseer, as the view from the top is unsurpassed for grandeur and beauty.

Continuing down the river for about two miles, we come to where the Rock creek empties into Spring river. Here are located the wonderful Cave springs which have their source in a cavern from which a cold breeze comes sufficiently strong to keep the branches of the trees and shrubs in the vicinity constantly moving. Why this phenomenon exists no one has yet discovered. Bass abounds in this creek, and it would be an ideal place for the M. G. R. nimrods.

Next come the remains of the old Spanish lead and silver mines, a spot full of interest to those who have romantic tendencies, for here they can find plenty of material for indulging their wildest fancies in the doings of that old explorer, De Soto.

We might visit "Lover's Leap" and listen to the story of the heart-broken Indian maiden, who took a fatal leap therefrom, but I see Miss Prudence looking at the waste basket, and as I know from experience what that presages, I think it must be time for me to say good bye.—"Sunflower Kid," I. T.

The second of these returning friends is our long silent poet from Indiana: It has been so very long a time since I visited with you that I doubt if any one recognizes me. But those pleasant memories of the good old days of the M. G. R. picnics, etc., come back very vividly to my mind, and, with your kind consent, I will take a seat in the back row and listen to the speaking in front, by the newer and better members.

I enjoyed the serial and the other stories very much; let the good work go on. I will second "Lena Rivers'" motion in regard to debates. It would surely be a means of enlightening our minds on many subjects. I would also be glad to see more photographs in our department.

Another thing—I think it would be a good plan for our Chaperone to call the roll some time, and see how many of the older members will respond; it seems as if it had been ages since some of them have been heard from. Let me mention a few of my old-time friends and see how many will respond: "Pussy," "Violet Grey," "Corselyn," "Peter's Housekeeper," "Truth Seeker," "John, Jr.," "Jimmie Long," "Raven of Woods Edge," "Make Haste," "Zack Stubbs" and—but the list grows too long for individual mention, so I ask all who wrote to the M. G. R. to come back long enough to answer to their names, at least.—"Hoosere Puer Poeta."

As this friend says, the list is too long for individual mention, but Miss Prudence will ask all who wrote for the M. G. R. during the first five years of its existence, from 1893 to '98, to come to a "reunion" Thursday, June 28th. Come and bring the husbands and wives and children that have accumulated in these years since you first wrote for the M. G. R.

In order that all may have an opportunity of being heard at that time, just send your name, and present address, with your M. G. R. name, and also the names of the children. Surely all of our friends can spare time for so little, and we shall hope to make the day appointed one of reunion.

All letters for that day should be sent so as to reach The Blade two weeks previous to June 25th.

I am interested in the letters of the M. G. R., every week, and after reading about the "dearest spot on earth" as described by "Pluto," I thought I would tell you a little about another very dear spot down in the extreme South. Several Ohio people live near here, and we all subscribe for The Blade, looking anxiously for its coming each week.

We came here in 1883 and in making our selection of a home, thought particularly of health. We erected a little frame cottage in the pine forest and cleared land for a five-acre orange grove. From our home we can see other clearings where melons, peaches, Japan Persimmons and many other varieties of vegetables and fruits grow in abundance.

Just across the little clear lake, the hotel and school buildings loom up clean and bright, in their coats of white paint. Our winding path to the church leads us among the pecan trees, the wild plums and the stately and beautiful palmettos —a tree that attracts the admiration of the new comers.

We enter from this the park that is being fitted up with buildings and tents and all suitable accommodations for those dear, suffering mortals who are suffering with consumption. We had in our home one poor fellow who remained with us until other accommodations could be arranged for him and he was delighted with the place.

If I am welcome, and come again, I will tell you about the snakes—especially of the foolish "chicken snake" who swallowed a glass egg he found in a hen's nest.—E. H.

"Hoosere Puer," you are mistaken about the change of which you spoke in your postscript; there is none, and Miss Prudence is just as glad as ever to hear from you, and thanks you for the kind words you said of and to her.

Banner Puzzler

For April.

New Work—W. P. E.
Solutions—W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an eminent Swiss philosopher and inventor, born in 1727, died in England in 1817. He invented the portable barometer, and improved the thermometer but his fame rests on his great work published in England in 1778: "Letters Physical and Moral on the History of the Earth and of Man," in which the harmony of the Mosaic History with Geology is maintained.

HAWKEYE.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

If the radius of the earth is 3,960 miles, how many feet or inches does the earth's surface curve in 1,152 miles from the horizontal over the water?

E. G. R.

3.—A FARMER'S TREE.

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        O
      X O X
      X O X
    X X O X X
  X X X O X X X
      X O X
    X X O X X
    X X O X X
    X X O X X
      X O X
        O
        O
```

1.—A vowel.
2.—Oldness.
3.—One of his limbs.
4.—He ties grain with.
5.—What he will do by working hard.
6.—Grows on a tree.
7.—He wears on his feet in winter.
8.—He gives his stock every day.
9.—What he speaks.
10.—Anger.
11.—A vowel.
12.—A consonant.

The trunk is a word pertaining to farming.

ELFA.

4.—WORD PUZZLE.

I am a word of two syllables and of an unfriendly meaning, much in evidence on the first page of The Blade.

By a slight change in my pronunciation I become two separate words, my first being the implement of agriculture, and also the name of a man without whom The Blade would be a "weakly" monthly. Instead of a strenuous daily and weekly; and my second is a passage-way and a fashion. Pronounced in the same way, but divided differently, and my first becomes a part of the fire department apparatus, and of a lady's wardrobe; while my second becomes a covering for the head, a kind of roof, and a water conductor.

EXPEDE.

5.—QUERY.

Who knows anything about "Mason and Dixon's Line"?

AUNTIE BELLUM.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"Over all our tears God's rainbow bends,
To all our cries a pitying ear He lends;
Yea, to the feebie sounds of man's lament.
How often have His messengers been sent!"

METTA.

Answers to Puzzles of May 7.

1.—Albert Gallatin.
2.—59,498 ft. (See Chat.)
3.—Words forming double triangle: V, bin, tarry, flagman, I, and, onion, gala day. Centrals—Virginia.
4.—Cap, mantel, coat (of paint), rubbers, hose, cutskirts.
5.—Lucifer matches were invented in 1840.
6.—James I. of Scotland, declared that when he ascended the throne of his ancestors the general pillaging should cease, and that in Scotland, as in England, law and order should prevail. As he said:

"If it takes my life to do it,
The key shall keep the castle,
And the bracken bush, the cow."

Chat.

The solution sent by W. Lake to his problem answered today is this:

As the pole leans 2½ degrees, the distance from its top to the ground directly underneath it is twice as great as from the base of the pole (at the top of the ground) to the same point. So, 36 times 2 equals 72; sq. of 72 equals 5,184; sq. of 36 equals 1296, plus 5184 equals 6480; sq. rt. of 6480 equals 80.498; plus 10 ft. (in ex equals 90.498 ft.

Everything was "lovely" in the academy today. The May sun was shining brightly, there was a good attendance of pupils, and consequently the Schoolmistress was in high good humor.

Those having recitations were Gladeye, Homer Acker, Herman Culbertson, Cross, W. P. E. (of course), Lena and Irma, Newt, Marley Cranford and ——.

Hawkeye reports "absence for" illness. Do not let it happen again, please, my dear.

Homer, please send new work and solutions on separate sheets hereafter.

W. Lake, your "Who Is He" is entered a character to come in the "Academy," and your arithmetical problem has been used.

Irma, surely you can come into the "Cademy, for all lessons or a special course," just as you like.

Pupils should remember that the Chat column is prepared two weeks in advance of the date of publication, and that letters sent by them are sometimes delayed before reaching the Schoolmistress.

Taking both these conditions into consideration, they will realize that they can hardly expect to see their work the same week that it is sent in.

NEW COUNTRY ADDED TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE

A GATEWAY of KANO SHOWING THE PALACE of the KING or EMIR BEYOND

MAP of ANNEXED TERRITORY

London, May 16.—Joseph Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, recently announced in the house of commons that as a result of the British military operations in the Sokoto and Kano districts, ending with the capture of the Emir of Kano, 100,000 square miles of territory had been added to northern Nigeria, and would be governed by Great Britain.

The district thus added to the empire had already been marked out on the maps of British West Africa, according to the Anglo-French delimitation commission, defining the boundaries between French and English territory. The military operations make the annexation definite.

The Kano and Sakoto districts lie in the northeastern part of Nigeria, and the territory estimated by Mr. Chamberlain to be 100,000 square miles in extent, is as large as the states of New York and Pennsylvania combined. The Fula or Sokoto empire, was governed and largely peopled by Mahommedans, but paganism still prevails throughout the country. Northern Nigeria is rich in agricultural resources, cotton is largely grown and manufactured, a valuable indigo is grown, and a demand has sprung up for its beautifully prepared leather, the qualities and delicate tints of which render it specially suitable for furniture and bookbinding.

ARMENIAN BANDS

Entering Turkey From Russian Territory Cause Alarm.

Constantinople, May 16.—The Turkish authorities are disquieted at the recent appearance of bands of Armenian revolutionists coming from Russia, in the districts of Bayazid and Sasun Armenia, and are adopting rigorous measures to guard the frontier. The Armenians cross in small parties in the neighborhood of Bayazid and thence they make their way to the Sasun mountains, where they are safe from pursuit. It is alleged that the Russian authorities of Kars, Asiatic Russia, are aware of the movement of the Armenian revolutionists, but they do not interfere. It is believed that the appearance of these bands indicates a revival of activity on the part of the old Armenian committees who are understood to be anxious to be in a position to take advantage of possible complications arising from the Macedonian situation, in which case the claims of the Armenians will be revived and the same advantages gained by the Macedonians from European intervention will be demanded for Armenia.

The Turkish government has notified the Bulgarian exarch that Gerassimos, bishop of Strumitza, Macedonia, has been removed and has invited the exarch to appoint his successor. The exarch however, refuses to recognize the authority of the Turkish government to remove the bishop and has advised Gerassimos, who is practically a prisoner in his own house, to remain firm. It is alleged that Bishop Gerassimos is a supporter of the Macedonian movement, but it is also stated that the charges are brought by the jealous, Greek clergy.

The prisons of Macedonia are overflowing with Bulgarians, the Turkish authorities hoping to thereby paralyze the action of the Macedonian committees.

It was announced today that the Turkish troops entered Ipek, Albania, yesterday, and not May 8, as previously announced, after meeting with strong opposition.

FOREIGN FRIARS IN BRAZIL

Rio Janeiro, Brazil, May 14.—The conflict caused by the refusal of the Abbot of San Benitos convent to allow entrance of foreign friars who came to assist at a meeting of the order, has resulted in a serious dispute.

At a meeting of friars held in the capital it was resolved with the archbishop's support to excommunicate the abbot of San Benitos. The friars elected as his successor Father Domingo Trasfiguracao. The federal judge ordered the abbot to leave San Benitos.

Believing that force might be needed to oust the abbot, Father Trasfiguracao went to the convent with the chief of police and a squadron of cavalry. Father Juan Mercedes, the excommunicated abbot, promptly admitted the new abbot and acknowledged his title to succeed him.

It was thought this had ended the trouble, but a meeting was held later at which the followers of Father Mercedes protested against the presence of the foreign friars in the convent. Becoming excited, a mob was formed and marched to the convent, cheering the deposed abbot and forced the foreign friars to leave and seek asylum in the archbishop's palace.

Troops were called out by the authorities. They entered San Benitos with fixed bayonets and drove out Father Mercedes' friends. The foreign friars returned later, accompanied by the chief of police, and again took possession.

BITTER TOWARD THE SOUTH

Columbus, O., May 15.—The Hilltop Improvement Association, an organization of citizens in the vicinity of the Confederate cemetery at Camp Chase, after a stormy session, refused to participate in the annual services which are to be held next month at the cemetery in memory of the Confederate dead.

President D. W. Potts had planned for the association to take part in the ceremonies, but when the matter was brought before the association it met with stormy opposition. A resolution at once was presented declaring the refusal of the association to participate in the exercises. Dr. Warner, a member of the association, declared the war was not over. He said it never would be over until the Confederates recognized the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the national constitution.

President Potts tried to prevent the adoption of this resolution. He said the Confederate graveyard at Camp Chase was the largest of its kind in the North, and annually in June the eyes of a united country were on Columbus, that this city had gained the thanks of all the people of the Southern states because of its care of the graves of the dead Confederates. He said he was one of those who thought the civil war was over. He had been laboring under the impression that the sons of ex-Confederates and sons of ex-Union soldiers fought side by side in the Spanish-American war and for the protection of the Christians in China.

The resolution was adopted by a majority vote.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS.

PUBLIC ASSEMBLAGES

Forbidden in Russia in the Province of Saratoff.

St. Petersburg, Friday, May 15.—All public assemblages in the province of Saratoff have been prohibited under pain of heavy penalties. A proclamation of the governor has been posted in all the towns and villages and has been published in all the newspapers, forbidding all public gatherings, warning the people against interference with the police while in the execution of their duties, ordering crowds which may collect in contravention of this order to disperse on the first summons of the police. Every one disobeying any of provisions of the proclamation is liable to a fine of $250 or three months' imprisonment. This stringent order is the result of renewed popular agitation. Disturbances in several localities in the province of Saratoff are feared in St. Petersburg.

No Action Yet Taken.

Washington, May 18.—None of the many resolutions relative to the Kishineff outbreak adopted yesterday at various places in the United States has reached the State department, and the officials have nothing new before them upon which to proceed. It is not known whether further instructions have been sent to our embassy at St. Petersburg. So far the department has before it only newspaper clippings, describing the Kishineff massacre, and it scarcely feels authorized to move upon that basis, even if it had the power to do so. Admitting a desire to investigate in disregard of the formal assurance of the Russian government to Ambassador McCormick, the department would probably have to content itself with the sworn statements of refugees from Kishineff, from information through the American embassy or the American consuls in Russia, which would probably render our diplomatic agents persona non grata in case they should cast doubt upon the official Russian statements.

The brief cablegram from St. Petersburg this morning might open the way for diplomatic action on the part of the United States in this matter. That statement said the Russian government had forbidden the Jews to arm or defend themselves with a deliberate purpose of forcing them to emigrate to the United States, for nowhere in Europe could they find refuge. Such action would be similar to that taken by the Roumanian government upon which the state department laid down the doctrine that the dumping of hordes of emigrants likely to prove paupers upon our shores was obnoxious to the United States. In this connection it may be worth noting that in spite of vigorous protest against Roumania's action contained in the state department circular note to the powers the Roumanian government never admitted our right to interfere even on the basis of immigration and conditions continue very much as they were so far as the Jews in Roumania are concerned.

THE ACCUSED FEUDIST.

Lexington, Ky., May 16.—Curtis Jett, one of the Hargis henchmen, and one of the suspected assassins of James B. Marcum, who was captured by Sheriff McChord and a posse early Sunday morning in the home of his mother, two miles from Jackson's Landing, in Madison county, will have a hearing in his habeas corpus suit early in June. He is thus held in waiting while the state authorities decide how to best meet the desperate situation in Breathitt county. It has been suggested that the county be cut up and divided to do away with the officers at present in control.

CURTIS JETT, ONE OF THE HARGIS HENCHMEN

President in Fine Spirits.

Wawona, Cal., May 18.—President Roosevelt and party arrived here at 10:45 o'clock this forenoon, and after luncheon left for Raymond, where the President's train is awaiting him. The President spent last night in the vicinity of Bridal Veil Falls, and joined his party there shortly before 7 o'clock this morning. He is in splendid health and very enthusiastic over his short outing.

William J. Bryan, through Richard L. Metcalfe, editor of an Omaha paper, demands to know of the Cleveland Democrats what concessions they will make in the interests of harmony.

GROVER GOES A-FISHING

How He Spends His Days at Middle Bass, Lake Erie.

Cincinnati, O., May 15.—The Enquirer today publishes the following gossip from Middle Bass, where former President Cleveland is enjoying his annual visit to the lake region:

To equal or outdo the member of the Pendennis club, of Louisville, who struck a four-pound bass the other day, seems to be giving former President Grover Cleveland more concern than a fourth nomination for the office he filled for two terms. Another member of the same club achieved distinction by dropping off the tug into 150 feet of blue water—but that's another fish story.

The former chief executive is more deeply interested in minnows, cuttyhunk lines, No. 4 hooks and automatic reels than statescraft and statesmen—large, small and middling. As he is spending twelve hours a day with his rod in a capacious-bottomed dingy with a bronzed islander as a companion, the opportunity for conversation on great things is sadly limited, especially when it is considered that he is up before 6 a. m. every day. Whatever else he may be, it is decisively established that Mr. Cleveland is a fisherman of that stripe that would remain to develop a nibble and lose a kingly crown. These crisp mornings he is one of the first at the dock and about the last to order his oarsman, the doughty Beckstein, to turn to the tug to be taken homeward. Night has nearly always fallen when the club house is reached, and all hands are piped to dinner. Twelve hours on the water has a soporific effect, and the hour hand goes but a couple of notches forward until the famous angler is between the sheets in the Brooks cottage.

This is the sixth time that Mr. Cleveland has visited the bass fishing grounds as the guest of Leroy Brooks, of Cincinnati, who each spring makes up a congenial party and entertains the members at his beautiful cottage on the clubhouse grounds. In its day the old clubhouse has been the temporary home of many distinguished men. Former Governors Foraker, Foster and Bushnell are members, and spend some time here every summer.

The lake guides say that they have never seen a man with more patience than the ex-President in waiting for a nibble. He is almost a sure catch, though, rousing like a sleeping lion to the attack. In landing his strike the distinguished man ranks with the best bass fishermen on the lakes. He knows every trick and device of the wily bass and exhibits his skill without any show. For the past three days the sun has been quite strong on the water, so strong that at times he has found it necessary to "shuck" that part of the "rig" which is called a coat. At noon the Ina blows for luncheon and there is a rush of the hungry to her side. The hamper is unpacked, the luncheon handed around, cigars lighted and the morning's catch shown. The usual hard-luck stories of the big one that got away, etc., are gravely told and seemingly believed. The guides and oarsmen solemnly corroborate their "men," as those whom they serve are called. An hour later the reels are clicking.

The Ina's whistles blow "assembly" again at 5 o'clock, but the rounding-up process is a slow one, and it is after 6 o'clock when she comes puffing and fussing to the docks and casts loose her convoy of dingies. Those of the party who are sending fish away have them packed at once, in order to catch the morning steamer, Arrow, that touches the island at 6:30 o'clock en route to Sandusky. Mr. Cleveland, however, turns all of his catch over to Superintendent Rutherford to supply the common table. It is nearly 7 o'clock when the party sits down to the flower-ornamented table in one corner of the big dining hall and fall upon the evening meal with the hearty appetite that only a fisherman or hunter possesses. Here the party lingers for an hour or more. Here it is also that the former ruler shows to the best advantage.

Those who see him only from time to time say that there is a great change for the better in his looks, and that he is brighter and more cheerful in disposition. By some subtle alchemy the wrinkles in his face appear to have been smoothed away. There has been enough color added by the sun and wind to give it a pink flush, and instead of 46, Mr. Cleveland seems to be not above 45. His big hands are brown and the veins stand up like those of a strong man. His eye is bright and his voice full and clear.

"He looks better than when I first saw him," said an old friend to-night as he discussed the visitor. "I believe that the events of the past year have had much to do with the change in his appearance. When he left his office it was with the knowledge that his party had been divided during his term, and that a large part of it was hostile to him.

"While in office he had seen men of high rank in the congress, members of his own party attack him in a shameful way. For seven years almost he has withstood a torrent of invective and abuse. All of this must have touched him deeply, but he was Spartan enough to suffer his cross in silence. Now comes his rehabilitation with spontaneity and force, unasked and unassisted. It is this feeling of vindication that is doing much for Mr. Cleveland, and I think that he is thoroughly a happy man."

DISMISSED FOR CAUSE.

San Juan, P. R., May 18.—Mayor Robert R. Todd is continuing the purifying process in municipal circles by wholesale discharges of city employes. Last week he dismissed five men because it was learned in the case of four of them, all laborers, that they had served terms in prison. The fifth refused to prove his capacity to remain in the health department by undergoing an examination. Mayor Todd said today:

"I propose to reduce the city payroll by cutting off twenty to twenty-five names very soon. They can be spared and while I am alcalde I propose to practice wise economies. Governor Hunt has put me here to serve the people and not the politicians and I shall do my duty." The Republicans who are in control of municipal affairs, are displeased by the attitude of Mayor Todd, who is a Republican, and the Federals applaud his independent stand.

SWINDLED MRS. ROOSEVELT

Buffalo, May 18.—A designing Buffalo woman nearly succeeded in getting $15 from Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, the wife of the President. The Buffalo woman represented herself as being of one mind with President Roosevelt on the subject of race suicide. To back up this statement she wrote that she was the mother of twelve children, and soon expected to be the mother of thirteen. She said she was in destitute circumstances and needed $15 immediately. Mrs. Roosevelt sent her a check for that amount, and then communicated with the charity organization society of this city asking them to assist the woman. An agent was sent to investigate. He found the woman in a well-furnished home. Her husband was earning over $3 a day. When asked where the twelve children were the woman could produce only two. Payment on Mrs. Roosevelt's check was stopped.

Nicaragua Peaceful.

New Orleans, May 14.—T. M. Solomon & Co., financial representatives of the Nicaraguan government here, have received the following cablegram from that government:

"We have captured the steamer Victoria and all the revolutionists. Peace reigns throughout the republic."

Twenty thousand homeless dogs are running at large in Chicago and placing citizens in danger of rabies, according to Dr. Charles A. White; deaths last year in Chicago from that disease were unprecedented.

George W. Todd, who died recently at Hamilton, Ont., left $40,000 to Mrs. Peter Jordan, of Brockton, Mass., whose pocketbook he took in 1888.

JAPAN AND RUSSIA

Are Both Making Extensive Military Preparations.

Victoria, B. C., May 13.—According to advices received by the steamer Empress of India, Japanese arsenals were being worked day and night, provisions were being concentrated, coal stored on Tspima Island, and on all sides it was evident that Japan, doubting the extent of Russia's withdrawal from Manchuria, was preparing for war.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher, Canadian minister of agriculture, who was one of the passengers by the steamer, and who had been in close touch with Japanese royalty and officialdom, says the war feeling in Japan is very strong, and warlike preparations were in view. The massing of Russian troops on the banks of the Yalu, on the pretense that protection is being accorded to timber concessionaires was causing strong feeling in Japan, this being regarded particularly as a menace to Japan.

The destruction by fire of the powder factory at Tokio has led to sinister rumors that Russian spies were connected with the disaster.

Russia continues making extensive military preparations. The North China Daily News reports that there has been a continuous flow of Russian troops traveling by train from Narbin to Port Arthur, while other large bodies have been moving to the eastern borders of Manchuria, camping in the vicinity of the Yalu river, which divides that country from Corea. The warlike movements are causing great alarm to Chinese officials, and an unnamed Chinese official is quoted as saying that the Russians are preparing for the inevitable struggle with Japan, a day which all Chinese officials believe to be not far distant.

One report that has caused great excitement in Japan, is to the effect that Russia is endeavoring to make an agreement with China regarding Manchuria.

The Niroku says the secret treaty provides for the ensuring to Russia of rights in Manchuria, Russians alone to be employed in government offices and that under no circumstances shall any one of the three eastern provinces be alienated to any other power. In case of any future emergency necessitating military measures, China and Russia are to cooperate, and no other power allowed to interfere.

It was reported that Wan Wen Shao was heavily bribed to endeavor to secure this arrangement for Russia.

The British and American ministers, it was said, were making strong objections.

The Niroku states that the United States minister, in an interview with Prince Ching, praised his courage in rejecting the Russian demands, and advised China to deal with diplomatic affairs in the future with the same determination.

The Asapi reports several battles as having taken place along the Yalu river between the Chinese mercenaries levied by Russian and Chinese troops, in which heavy losses have occurred on both sides. The same paper says that mounted Chinese bandits are being used by Russia to foment trouble, to give them further excuse for non-evacuation of Manchuria.

The attitude of Japanese papers shows that the Japanese are keenly alive to the situation, and that the majority of the papers counsel an appeal to the sword if Russia does not evacuate Manchuria.

The Hong Kong Telegraph reports that the Japanese government has instructed its representative at Hong Kong and Shanghai and in the Straits settlements to purchase quantities of provisions and supplies for the Japanese troops.

THE SHAMROCK'S CAPTAIN

New York, May 13.—Captain Robert Wringe is to have full charge of the Shamrock III. in the coming races, according to advices received here. He is well known on this side of the Atlantic.

ROBERT WRINGE
FROM THE YACHTING WORLD

He was the associate skipper of Captain Hogarth when the Shamrock I. was in American waters, and was also here during the Shamrock II.-Columbia match, looking after certain interests of her owner, but had nothing to do with sailing the challenger of that year, that duty devolving upon Captain Edward Sycamore. The first year of the appearance of the Herreshoff seventy-footers Captain Wringe had charge of the Mineola, and sailed her during the season with success.

HE RECOMPENSED HER.

Utica, N. Y., May 18.—As recompense for having stolen her pocketbook in 1888 George H. Todd, miserly traveling peddler, has bequeathed $40,000 to Mrs. Peter Jordan, of Brocton, Mass. Todd had always been looked upon as penniless, but after his death a wallet was found in his pocket containing a bankbook and securities worth more than $40,000. This amount was accumulated through niggardly saving, the scantiest of living, suffering in cold weather for want of proper clothing, going without food rather than buy.

Todd had carried a tin box for fifty years from one end of the country to the other, always selling something and invariably begging his meals and lodgings. For the last ten or fifteen years he had used a wheelbarrow and his tall, gaunt figure had become a familiar object in all parts of the country.

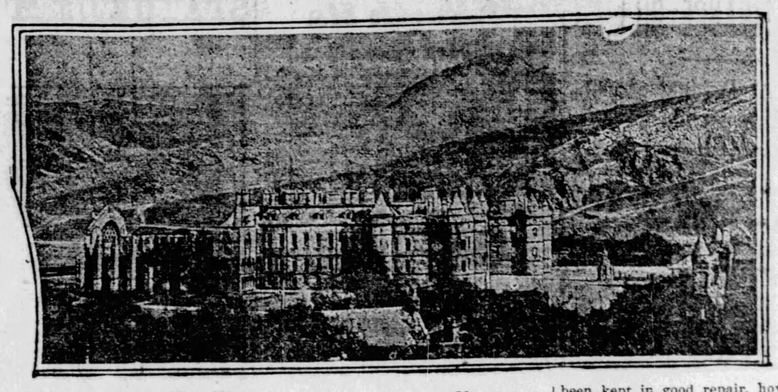
PLOT TO KILL ROOSEVELT

Oakland, Cal., May 16.—The extreme diligence which was exercised by the local police in guarding President Roosevelt during his journey through and his brief visit in Oakland, was the subject of much comment and this extraordinary precaution is now explained by the fact, not heretofore known to the public, of information received by the authorities of a plot which, carried out, would have meant the assassination of President Roosevelt in this city. Late Wednesday night Mayor Olney received a communication signed "K. N.," stating that two men, named Charles Girardo and Antonio Polivinco, the latter an Italian who tried to kill the emperor of Austria before St. Stephen's church in Vienna on May 13, 1867, had agreed to meet at Girardo's house to discuss the killing of the president. The writer added: "I heard that Girardo was in correspondence with Czolgosz at Los Angeles." The letter was referred to the police, who decline to discuss the matter.

China and Russia.

Pekin, May 18.—China, in reply to further representations of the United States and Japanese ministers, has again pointed out the impossibility of including in the commercial treaties the opening to trade of Manchurian towns on account of Russian opposition. The American minister proposes that China open Mukden, Harbin and a small port at the mouth of the Yalu river.

KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO OLD SCOTCH CASTLE.



London, May 16.—Now that King Edward and the queen have returned from their visit to Edinburgh, safe and well, people are praising the king for holding a levee in Holyrood Palace despite the fact that the old building had been declared to be unsanitary. It was the first levee held in the palace for 80 years.

King Edward was no stranger to Holyrood. He stayed there for a few days in 1859 while he was a student in Edinburgh University. Since that time, save for the royal visit in 1871 and the annual functions of Lord High Commissioner, the palace has been uninhabited. It has been kept in good repair, however, and last year the royal apartments were redecorated and upholstered. While the late Queen Victoria visited the palace on several occasions she never took up her residence there, nor have any of the royal functions been held within its walls since the visit of George IV. to Scotland in 1822.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

General Assembly of Church in Session at Los Angeles.

Los Angeles, May 18.—The general assembly of the Presbyterian church, convenes in this city this week. The credentials of commissioners and delegates are to be presented on Thursday morning at Immanuel church, where the meetings are to be held. The Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., will preach the opening sermon at 11 o'clock, after which a recess will be taken until 3 p. m. when the new moderator will be selected. In the evening the Lord's Supper will be celebrated. The dates assigned to popular meeting are as follows:

The evening of Friday, the second day, to the Board of Publication and Sabbath-school Work and the Sabbath-school interests of the church. The afternoon of the first Sunday, to the Woman's Board of Home Missions; the evening to the Board of Aid for Colleges and Academies; the evening of Monday, the fourth day, to Missions among the Freedmen; the evening of Tuesday, the fifth day, to the Home Mission work; the evening of Wednesday, the sixth day, to the Foreign Mission work and the evening of Friday, the eighth day, to the cause of Young People's work and Temperance.

DR. ROBERTS, STATED CLERK.

The annual reports of the standing committees on the Board of the Church will be considered as follows: Ministerial Relief, Saturday; Freedmen and Education, Monday; Home Missions and Aid for Colleges and Academies, Tuesday; Foreign Missions and Publication and Sabbath-school work, Wednesday; Church Erection and Benevolence, second Thursday, and Temperance, second Friday.

The standing committees on Home Missions and Foreign Missions have each two and a half hours; and those on Education, Publication, Church Erection, Ministerial Relief, Freedmen, Temperance and Aid for Colleges have each one and a half hours. The secretaries and the chairmen of the standing and special committees are requested to make their statements within the limits of half an hour, and the remainder of the time allotted to the committees is assigned to the commissioners and to the agents from the fields of service.

There are seventeen special committees to report, including those that have been considering "Evangelistic Work," "Divorce and Remarriage," "Work Among Hungarian Immigrants," "Omaha Seminary," "Presbyterian Building in New York," "Sabbath Observance," "Pulpit Vacancy and Supply," and "Young People's Societies."

Among the important reports to be considered is the one on "Divorce and Remarriage," which has a timely interest in view of the Vanderbilt-Rutherfurd wedding in London. The divorce question came to the front a year ago, when, in response to the fraternal request of the committee of the Protestant Episcopal church, the general assembly appointed a committee of five ministers and four elders, to confer with the committee of the Protestant Episcopal church, and with similar committees created by other churches, with a view of securing some concerted opinion and action by the churches of America relative to divorce and remarriage, and so to affect public opinion that uniform legislation may be enacted by the state that will conserve the family institution and preserve the sanctity of the marriage bond.

Closely allied to this question is that of Mormonism, which will be forced upon the attention of the commissioners this year in an unusual manner, as two or three of the special trains remained in Salt Lake City yesterday. When the assembly came west in 1892, a real estate speculator got hold of some of the commissioners and under the plea that his relatives in the east were Presbyterians, he offered to give the church of his fathers a fine site for a Presbyterian university. The offer was transmitted to the General Assembly in Portland, joyfully accepted and ratified with the long metre Doxology. When the facts became public and the true intent of the "Presbyterian," who did not know one of the five points of Calvinism, became known the Doxology was sung again, but not in meeting; the singers were thankful it was no worse and that the Presbyterian denomination had not been made the agent of a "boom."

This is to be pre-eminently a home mission assembly. It is to be held on home mission ground and many of its members will be men who have labored long and faithfully far from the pampered east. The men and women who from their wealth as their poverty have sent assistance to the western field, will have an opportunity to see not only the workers, but also the work itself. At Albuquerque, in New Mexico, in Colorado Springs, and in Salt Lake the missionaries will have an opportunity of demonstrating what can be done by them.

So near the Pacific, with the Philippines, Japan, Korea and China just beyond the horizon, foreign missions will be nearly as important as home missions, as in fact they always are, wherever the meeting of the assembly may be.

This year foreign missions are having a preliminary boom, due to the fact that one of the oldest and most prominent workers in China has been mentioned as the candidate for the moderatorship. The Rev. Calvin W. Mateer, D. D., went to China in 1863 and for forty years has done a work exceeded, if equalled by few men in any land.

Another man put forward by his friends for the highest office in the gift of the church, is the Rev. William Henry Roberts, D. D., of Philadelphia, the stated clerk of the assembly. Dr. Roberts is eminently qualified for the moderatorship. He has been a pastor, librarian at Washington and Princeton, and a professor in Lane Seminary. He is in great demand as a preacher in the most important pulpits in the denomination. He has a few if any superiors as a presiding officer, and if he were chosen to guide the deliberations of the body, they would move with celerity and with satisfaction to all the members.

Dr. Robert F. Coyle, of Denver, formerly a California pastor; President McCormick, of Coe college, in Cedar Rapids; Professor D. S. Schaff, of Lane Seminary, and one or two other clergymen are likely to be nominated, an honor in itself, and if the lines are closely drawn between Dr. Roberts and Dr. Mateer one of the others may be the successful candidate.

The Revised Confession of Faith, adopted a year ago, has been approved by the requisite number of Presbyteries during the year, and it will be ratified by this assembly and become a law of the Presbyterian church. This does not refer to the brief statement adopted last year "with the view to inform and enlighten the people in regard to the significance and religious meaning of the Reformed Faith and not with the view of becoming a test of orthodoxy for ministers, elders and deacons."

After the meeting of the assembly, beginning June 1, the visitors will return to the east by various routes, many going to the Yosemite and the Yellowstone, and not a few to Alaska. Those who failed to visit Salt Lake City and the Rocky mountains will go home that way.

HE HAS REFORMED.

New York, May 18.—Myles McDonnell, who figured in a gamblers' fracas in the Onawa cafe, at Park avenue and 125th street, in December, 1900, in which Geo. Price was killed and Edward Courtney dangerously wounded, is now a member of the Boston Stock Exchange, and is said to have become wealthy through stock operations.

These facts became generally known when Hugh Francis Doris, a lawyer, of No. 10 Wall street, applied to Judge Newburger in general sessions for a dismissal of the indictment against McDonnell for his part in the shooting of Courtney. The indictment was dismissed.

Mr. Doris said that since the shooting McDonnell had abandoned old associations and has established himself in Boston as an industrious member of the community.

"He is a member of the Boston Stock Exchange," said Mr. Doris, "and has earned the confidence and admiration of those who know him and are familiar with what he has passed through. He has, by fortunate investments, acquired a fortune, and he has forever buried the feud that led to the shooting. Now that the indictment against him has been dismissed there remains no stain on his personal record of character."

MYLES B. Mc DONNELL
FROM A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH

MUST RULE THE PACIFIC.

San Francisco, Cal., May 14.—President Roosevelt declared in a speech at the Mechanics' pavillion last night, that the United States must rule the Pacific ocean and become practically the greatest of world powers. Amid the enthusiasm of an audience of thousands he extolled the expansion of the nation territorially and in influence. He said this expansion had only fairly begun. Having seen the Pacific ocean he could not understand how any American could be anything but an expansionist. He thought the Philippines had been brought providentially under the authority of the United States and Americans must see to it that they fulfilled the design shown by the acquirement of island possessions.

The president showed that the building of the isthmian canal would expand American commerce on the Pacific and aid in the peaceful domination of that ocean. Yet Americans to insure peaceful rule of the Pacific must always be ready for war, must show they were not afraid to fight. Hence he urged the enlargement of the navy.

Named the Batteries.

Washington, May 15.—The war department today assigned names to a large number of seacoast batteries. The names are in honor of officers who have performed distinguished service in the Continental army of the revolution, the war of 1812, the Seminole Indian war and the civil war.

Report on postoffice scandals will be made by assistant postmaster general in three weeks; hundreds of cases of corruption found, including commissions on all supplies; political pressure being used to suppress details.

COUNT CASSINI

Tells Why the Jews Are Hated by Russian Peasants.

Washington, May 18.—Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador, in an interview today with a representative of The Associated Press, relative to the Jewish troubles in Russia, said: "There is in Russia as there is in Germany and Austria, a feeling against certain of the Jews. The reason for this unfriendly attitude is found in the fact that the Jews will not work in the field or engage in agriculture. They prefer to be money lenders. Give a Jew a couple of dollars and he becomes a banker and money broker. In this capacity he takes advantage of the Russian peasant, whom he soon has in his power and ultimately destroys. It is when the patience of the peasant is exhausted, that a conflict between peasants and Jews occurs. Ordinarily the Russian is a very patient person, but it is only natural that he should entertain a feeling of resentment for the one who has wrought his ruin.

"Emperor Nicholas I sought to help the Jew by ordering the establishment of agricultural colonies in southern Russia, hoping to induce the Jews to engage in agricultural pursuits instead of money lending, but the effort was not sucessful, nor have the other projects, establishing Jewish states, been successful.

"The situation in Russia so far as the Jews are concerned, is just this: It is the peasant against the money lender and not the Russians against the Jews. There is no feeling against the Jew in Russia because of religion. It is as I have said—the Jew ruins the peasants, with the result that conflicts occur when the latter have lost all their worldly possessions and have nothing to live upon.

"There are many good Jews in Russia and they are respected. Jewish genius is appreciated in Russia and the Jewish artist is honored. Jews also appear in the financial world in Russia.

"The Russian government affords the same protection to the Jews that it does to any others of its citizens, and when a riot occurs and Jews are attacked the officials immediately take steps to apprehend those who began the riot and visit severe punishment upon them. In the past Russians have been punished severely for attacks upon Jews. But notwithstanding these conflicts, Jews continue to do the very things which have been responsible for the troubles which involve them."

Continuing, the ambassador said: "The Russian readily assimilates with the people of all other races, and if he cannot assimilate with the Jew it is apparent that the fault must lie with the Jew and not with the Russian."

The ambassador's attention was called to the statement contained in press dispatches from St. Petersburg today to the effect that a ministerial decree had been issued forbidding the Jews arming themselves for their own protection.

"I have received no information regarding the nature of the decree," he said, "but I know that when the facts are made known it will appear differently and will be shown that the decree does not discriminate against the Jews. The fact that Lieut. Gen. Raaben, the governor of Bessarabia, has been called to St. Petersburg, shows conclusively that the imperial authorities are seriously regarding the recent occurrences at Kishineff and are taking prompt measures to punish the guilty and to prevent repetitions of these disturbances."

POET-PHILOSOPHERS.

Baltimore, May 18.—The society of the Poet-Philosophers of the United States, is holding its first meeting in this city today. Frank L. Stanton, the famous Georgian, originated the idea of forming the society.

FRANK L. STANTON.

Rheims Exposition.

Rheims, May 15.—The industrial exposition for which preparations have been making for more than year, opened here today under happy auspices. The exposition is devoted chiefly to a display of the products of this section of France, the most agricultural and industrial region of the republic. The exposition will continue on the middle of September.

A Chance to Make Money.

I have berries, grapes and peaches a year old, fresh as when picked. I used the California Cold Process. Do not heat or seal the fruit, just put it up cold, keeps perfectly fresh, and costs almost nothing; can put up a bushel in 10 minutes. Last year I sold directions to over 120 families in one week; anyone will pay a dollar for directions when they see the beautiful samples of fruit. As there are many people poor like myself, I consider it my duty to give my experience to such and feel confident anyone can make one or two hundred dollars round home in a few days. I will mail sample of fruit and full directions to any of your readers for nineteen (19) 2-cent stamps, which is only the actual cost of the samples, postage, etc. Francis Casey, St. Louis, Mo.

PERSONAL MAGNETISM

How Prominent Men Develop This Power and Use it to Influence Others--Women, Too, Adepts in This Mysterious Art.

A Reporter Makes Astounding Discoveries---Secret Methods Which Charm and Fascinate the Human Mind.

High Priests of the Occult Reveal Jealously Guarded Secrets of Years---A Wonderful New Book by Prominent New York Men.

A wonderful new book, entitled, "The Secret of Power," has just been issued, at an expense of over $5,000, by one of the leading colleges of the City of New York. This book is from the pens of the ablest specialists of modern times. The authors gave away the copyright on condition that 10,000 copies should be distributed to the public free of charge. The Columbia Scientific Academy is now complying with this contract, and until the edition of 10,000 copies is exhausted you can get a copy of this book absolutely free. The book is profusely illustrated with the most expensive half-tone engravings. It is full of wonderful secrets and startling surprises, and thoroughly explains the real source of the power of personal influence. It fully and completely reveals the fundamental principles of success and influence in every walk of life. The hidden mysteries of personal magnetism, will power and scientific character reading are explained in an intensely interesting manner. Two secret methods of personal influence are described, which positively enables any intelligent person to exercise a marvellous influence and control over any one whom he may wish. These methods are entirely new and have never before been made public. A reporter has tried them personally and can vouch for their wonderful power.

The book also describes absolutely certain methods by which you can read the character, secrets and lives of every one you meet. No one can deceive you. You can tell what vocation is best for you to follow. You can know the secret power by which minds of human beings are charmed and fascinated. The newest, latest and best system of physical and mental culture and magnetic healing is fully explained and illustrated by beautiful halftone engravings. No such book has ever before been published. No such wonderful information has ever before been placed in the hands of the public. On account of the mighty power and influence placed in one's hands by this book, the legislature of the State of New York debated whether or not the State ought to permit its promiscuous circulation, but it was finally decided the good it would accomplish would greatly overbalance the ill, and its distribution was not interfered with.

Not long ago John D. Rockefeller, the richest man in America, said, in talking to a Sunday school class, that he attributed his success in life largely to his ability to influence others. Lincoln, Lee, Napoleon and Alexander the Great all won fame and renown by their wonderful powers of personal influence. Jay Gould piled up millions by this same power. J. P. Morgan organized the billion dollar steel trust and enriched himself by millions simply by his marvelous ability to influence others. There are today thousands of men with the brains and education of Mr. Morgan who are practically paupers. They have the ability to organize a trust, but they have not sufficient power of personal influence. Personal influence, will power, stamina—call it what you will—has from the creation of man been the subtle force that has brought wealth, fame and renown to those who are fortunate enough to possess it. This strange, mysterious influence is inherent in every human being. By the late methods explained by the New York specialists in human culture any intelligent person can develop a wonderful magnetic personality, and learn how to read the character, secrets and lives of others in a few days' study at his own home. You can use this marvelous power without the knowledge of your most intimate friends and associates. You can use it to obtain lucrative employment, to secure an advance in salary, to win the friendship and influence of others, to obtain a greater share of happiness from life. You can be respected, honored and become a leader in your community.

If you are not fully satisfied with your present condition and circumstances; if you long for greater success or more money; if you are not able to influence others to the extent you desire, the reporter would advise you to write at once for a free copy of this great work, now being given away by the Columbia Scientific Academy.

Mrs. C. Richmond Duxbury, of 472 A Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., the authoress of "New England Folk," recently sent for copies of the books; after carefully examining them and testing the methods of personal influence on her friends and associates, she makes the following statement in a letter to a friend: "Nothing could induce me to part with the advantage that my little knowledge of your books has given me. Any student can acquire it and will be fascinated and delighted with the result."

Fred. Perkins, of South Haven, Mich., says: "I have been in great demand since I read the work of the Columbia Scientific Academy. People are amazed and mystified at the things I do. I believe I could make $25 per day reading character alone if I were to charge for my services. If any one would have told me I would receive so much wonderful information I would have thought him crazy."

Mrs. M. Effie Watson, of Martinsville, Ind., says: "Could I have had access to such information in past years I could have avoided many misfortunes. This work of the Columbia Scientific Academy shall be my guiding star the remaining days of my life."

If you will send your name and address to the Secretary, Mr. L. C. Cooper, Dept. 205 A, 1941 Broadway, New York City, this book will be sent to you absolutely free, postage prepaid. On account of the great expense involved in preparing this book, the Columbia Scientific Academy requests that only people who are especially interested write for free copy—only those who really desire to achieve greater success and better their condition in life.

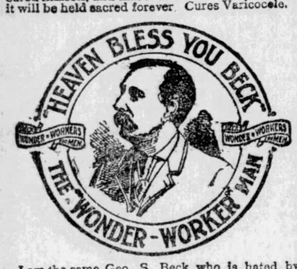
WILL VISIT US.

Berlin, May 18.—Princess Marie Gabrielle, wife of the heir presumptive to the throne of Bavaria and one of the most beautiful women in Europe, is about to start on a visit to the United States with her husband.

Weak Man

A Wide-Open Letter to that Great Army of Weak Men Who Have Been Hoodwinked and Defrauded by the Infamous Rascals Who Disgrace the Medicine Business.

MY DEAR BROTHERS:—More than 260,000 permanent cures during the past four years prove that my "Wonder-Workers" are a God-send to weak men everywhere. There is not a case of Men's Weakness or Nervous Troubles of any kind anywhere on earth (no matter whether caused by overwork, abuse or worry; and no matter whether the man be old or young) that "Wonder-Workers" will fail to cure quicker and at less expense than any other remedy made anywhere in the world, if simply used (at home, at your work) one tablet at a dose three times a day. They cured me in less than one month's time, at the age of forty-four years, when I, like you, lacked that vitality without which a person is a man only in name, and after I had been nearly ruined by the frauds and fakirs who disgrace the medicine business. Bear in mind that I am the only man in the world in the business who has solemnly sworn that the medicine he sells cured himself, and that the names of all who buy it will be held sacred forever. Cures Varicocele.



I am the same Geo. S. Beck who is hated by every Free Sample schemer, Free Prescription fakir and C.O.D. fraud in America, because of the manner in which I have exposed their infamous schemes. Their only object in making "Free" offers is to get the names of men who are vitally weak, so that they may harass them with their impudent letters and lying, filthy circulars; and I now again challenge all of these poison distributers to thoroughly sift and test my charges of villiany and fraud in any court they may select. If you have had any dealings with them you know that my charges are true.

I beg to assure you on my honor as a man that no matter whether you are married or single, old, young or middle-aged; or no matter whether your weakness or nervousness is caused by over-work, too frequent indulgence in legitimate pleasures, the practice of secret vice or the excessive use of strong drink or tobacco, the use of my "Wonder-Workers" will search every nerve center of your body, renew every lifetime, develop every organ, strengthen every muscle, invigorate every function, and bring to you a perfect and permanent restoration of nerve strength and manly vigor. The reason why "Wonder-Workers" do this is because they are a Pure Nerve Food and Tonic, and because they do not contain any phosphorus, or Spanish fly, or any other of the poisons that make the vile nostrums sent out by the frauds and quacks so dangerous to human life. It is perfectly safe to use them at any time or under any circumstances, and their use will not fail to restore **natural** strength and vigor without stimulation in old or young.

Because of the wonderful merit of my "Wonder-Workers" medicine, I have built up the largest mail-order medicine business in the world in less than four years, and have been compelled to remove from my old quarters at 420 S. Market St., this city, to 44 and 46 East Main Street, the largest business building in Springfield, in order to properly conduct my enormous business. If you order "Wonder-Workers," *mention this paper*, the publisher of which is hereby authorized to publish me as a fraud and scoundrel if I fail to do exactly as I agree with any of its readers.

The price of "Wonder-Workers" is only One Dollar per box, always cash with order; by express at your expense. It will cost 25 cents to lift them from express office. If you send $1.15 to pay packing and postage, I send them by mail prepaid, thus saving you ten cents. If you have any doubt about me, write to any Commercial Agency, the First National Bank of this city, (the bank of which Hon. Asa S. Bushnell, Ex-Gov. of Ohio, is President,) or to any of your friends in Springfield.

CEO. S. BECK,
44 and 46 Main St., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

ROOSEVELT'S BOOM.

Plans of the Politicians to Prevent Endorsements.

Washington, D. C., May 16.

If the statement of a prominent politician, who is now in the city, can be taken at par President Roosevelt is to face three distinct surprises and disappointments within the next few weeks. Neither Ohio, Pennsylvania nor New York will pledge him support for his nomination next year, and will do nothing more than indorse his administration in the most perfunctory and commonplace way. Rumors of such action have been rife for some time, but until now there has been no direct confirmation. The visit here during the week of Elmer Dover, private secretary to Senator Hanna, and State Senator Samuel Patterson gave plain evidence of the disposition among the Hanna people in Ohio to oppose action there looking to any formal pledge of support. Both declared the idea to be unwise and without precedent. This might be regarded as simply voicing the opinion of two men and therefore be taken as of no great importance were it not for the fact that following their visit—almost before they were out of the city—the further information is brought that Pennsylvania and New York contemplate similar action. These states have been looked upon until now as certain to give the President the most vigorous and hearty support. It is true that New York indorsed the President at the last state convention, but the indorsement was of the most formal kind, such as any state might adopt. The expectation has been that it would be followed by a direct pledge of support. The movement now on foot is to offset this.

Back of the movement to impede the progress of the Roosevelt boom, which until lately seemed to have clear sailing, is said to be the desire of men who hope that conditions will so change by next year as to make the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt impracticable and open the door to the admission of other candidates. They realize that the West and the South will largely be in favor of the President's nomination. If to those sections these three great states of the East and Middle West were added his nomination would be assured a year in advance. But if they refrain from taking action, added to Indiana which is sure to do nothing, the situation will be materially changed and Roosevelt's chances greatly lessened.

The man who brings this information is of such standing in the party as to give his statements the stamp of authority. He has come to Washington to consult with politicians from these states, and secure them aid in pushing forward the plans to prevent the adoption of the resolutions making direct pledges of support to the President. In some degree at least he has been successful. He has, so far as possible, kept the object of his visit quiet, but inklings of it here and there have sifted out and come to the ears of the public.

SICKNESS IN THE NAVY.

Washington, May 15.—Recruiting in the navy has been suspended for the present owing to the prevalence of contagious diseases at various training stations and aboard receiving ships on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. The department hopes the situation may be sufficiently relieved within the next ten days to resume recruiting. Reports show that at most of the stations disease resulted from overcrowding the men. For several days the department has endeavored to remedy this by quartering the men in tents but the situation today was so unsatisfactory that an order was telegraphed to all officers on recruiting duty to suspend their work for the present. The enlisted force of the navy is within 2,100 of the maximum allowed by law, 31,000. All records were recently broken at St. Louis when 165 recruits were enlisted in six days.

Capt. Overton and Private Noyes, of Fifteenth United States cavalry, killed by band of thirty Montiscos whom they were guarding in Mindanao; Senor Mabini's funeral attended by 8,000 Filipinos at Manila.

THE FINANCE BILL.

Opinions of Leading Republicans to Be Secured.

Washington, D. C., May 16.—It has developed that at the conference held at Hot Springs, Va., a few days ago, at which it was reported that a financial bill was to be drafted, the conclusion was reached by Senators Aldrich, Spooner and Allison, who were present, that before any bill will be outlined, efforts would be made to get the views of all the Republican leaders. Since the conference, senators, representatives and others high in the councils of the Republican party have been sounded and their ideas obtained as to the provisions that should be incorporated in a measure that will give the desired relief to the country. Representative Fowler, whose financial bill in the last Congress, has been consulted, and it is likely that parts of his bill will be embodied in the new measure in order that his support for it may be gained.

It is the intention of the Senate leaders to formulate a measure that will be satisfactory to all the Republicans in Congress, and one that will command the unanimous backing of the majority party. Each of the three senators who were at Hot Springs is making it his business to sound the minds of influential Republicans with whom he comes in contact, and at another meeting to be held in New York within ten days the bill is to be outlined. At this meeting there will be present besides those who attended the Hot Springs conference Senator Platt, of Connecticut, and Senator Hanna. These men are the guiding spirits of the Senate, and what they decide upon will no doubt be accepted without question as Republican doctrine. But it is in order to obviate any dissension within the ranks that they are now getting the views of their colleagues with the hope of drafting a bill that will please all.

It is the general opinion of all who are familiar with the financial situation of the country that some action that will put into circulation a part of the vast amount of money now tied up in the United States treasury should be taken before fall, and in this view the senators who are formulating this bill concur. It is their intention to introduce the new bill at the extra session that will be called early in November, and it is probable that the bill will be disposed of before the regular session begins.

FOR EIGHT HOURS.

Washington, D. C., May 16.—Already the campaign for another eight-hour bill has been begun by the American Federation of Labor. An eminent lawyer has been engaged to draw a new measure, one that will be constitutional, if possible. It is the intention of the labor leaders to have this bill pass muster with the committee on education and labor of the senate, the senate itself and even the President. And further, the President is to be urged, through all the pressure that can be brought to bear upon him, to endorse this proposed act in his next annual message. At the same time the National Association of Manufacturers have begun active preparations to beat not only this bill, but also the anti-conspiracy bill, which would legalize a picket around any manufacturing plant. Advices received from every section of the country indicate that the labor organizations and the manufacturers are working with might and main to increase their strength to the maximum in preparation for the coming struggle, which, it is conceded on all sides, will be a fight to a finish.

NO PERPETUAL MOTION.

Washington, May 14.—Notice is given the unsuspecting public by the commissioner of patents that no patent has been or will be granted for perpetual motion machines. An effort is apparently being made to work a swindle by a newspaper paragraph, launched in the south, which is now going the rounds of the press, announcing that a perpetual motion machine has been patented, giving the name of the alleged inventor and an involved description of the machine. The commissioner of patents hopes the unwary will take warning and not permit themselves to be swindled.

CZAR'S IMPOTENT ACTION

The Governor Responsible for Massacre Dismissed.

St. Petersburg, May 19.—The report that Lieutenant-General Raaben, governor of Kischineff, Bessarabia, where the massacre of Jews occurred a month ago, has been dismissed by the czar, is confirmed. The imperial ukase dismissing the general is dated May 17.

The authorities here have suppressed the Volny and have prohibited street sales of the Novosti, in both cases for contravention of the press regulations.

EXHUMED CHILD'S BODY

And Clasped It In His Arms—Insane Father in Custody.

Bedford, Ind., May 19.—Wm. Rock, crazed by brooding over the death of a child, became so wrought up by the recent Indiana grave robberies that he imagined his child's body had been taken by grave robbers, and yesterday he went to the cemetery where he compelled the sexton to open the grave that he might know if the body was still there. The sexton tried to delay the work until he could get help, but Rock grasped the tools and exhumed the body himself, clasping it in his arms and applying endearing names to it. The police finally arrived and after a struggle overpowered Rock and took him to jail.

DEAFNESS.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

The American Health Improvement Association takes pleasure in presenting to the Public the initial volume of a series of singular interest. The work of the Association is devoted to the betterment of humanity's present conditions. It purposes to keep abreast of the march of progress in every way, bringing forth the latest discoveries in Science and the newest methods of conquering disease. From time to time, it will publish carefully prepared works on these subjects, to be offered entirely free of charge to whoever may stand in need of them.

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GENERAL MILES.

Rumor That the President May Retire Him.

Washington, May 18.—The latest Miles episode is likely to have a sensational sequence when President Roosevelt returns, according to the correspondent writing from here to the Chicago Chronicle. There is a growing belief in army circles, derived, no doubt, from the indignation of Secretary Root, that the President will exercise his authority under the law and peremptorily retire the lieutenant general. Secretary Root only the other day gave an exhibition of his anger and resentment toward General Miles by neglecting to invite him to a dinner to the general staff at which Root played the role of host. He could not have devised an uglier snub. It amounted to the same thing as advertising to the army that the secretary of war did not deem the lieutenant general a proper person to be his guest.

General Miles accepted the secretary's neglect with perfect tranquility. One of his friends explained afterward that the general would have declined an invitation to be present at the dinner.

Root has communicated his views about General Miles to the President both by telegraph and letter and is prepared to elaborate on these communications when the President returns to Washington. He will urge the President to retire Miles peremptorily without regard to the fact that the general will retire by operation of law August 8. He will insist that peremptory retirement is necessary as an act of discipline for the effect it may have on other soldiers who are imbued with the spirit of fault-finding and criticism.

Whether the President will act on the secretary's recommendation will depend on the state of his mind when he gets to the subject. He knows all about it now. He has read General Miles' report in the newspapers and is probably familiar with the general's letter to the service paper which was published last week. He may be very angry with Miles and desire to make an example of him, but his anger will not be of the character which would cause him to plunge headlong into an affair that would be certain to give him trouble during the rest of his term.

The President will be advised by political friends to let Miles alone. These same friends interfered a year ago to prevent him from wreaking summary vengeance on the lieutenant general. The President repeatedly stated that he proposed to retire the lieutenant general for the latter's conduct in appearing before the senate committee on military affairs and denouncing the administration's general staff bill. He changed his mind, however. His feeling toward Miles has not abated since then and the lieutenant general's most recent clash with the administration will not serve to improve the President's feelings.

General Miles says he is indifferent to the threat being uttered by his enemies in the war department. He does not care whether the President retires him forthwith or permits him to remain in office until August 8. He believes that he has done his simple duty and that the administration has no just cause to criticise him.

GERMAN FLEET AT BREST.

Brest, May 14.—The German squadron commanded by Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia, arrived off this port today at the same time that the French Northern squadron entered. As this was the first visit of German war ships to French waters in years, the appearance of the alleged inventor and an involved description of the machine. The commissioner of patents hopes the unwary will take warning and not permit themselves to be swindled.

STATUE OF M'KINLEY FOR ADAMS, MASS.

BRONZE STATUE OF WM. MCKINLEY, SOON TO BE UNVEILED AT ADAMS MASS.

New York, May 19.—Many persons have viewed the heroic cast bronze statue of President McKinley, by Augustus Lukeman, a sculptor, which is now on exhibition at the John Williams bronze foundry, No. 556 West Twenty-seventh street, this city, and is to be unveiled at Adams, Mass., on Memorial Day.

This statue will be mounted on a pedestal of Stone Creek granite on a triangular plot of land in front of the library, of which President McKinley laid the cornerstone on his visit to Adams, a few years ago, as the guest of his friend, Mr. William B. Plunkett. The statue represents the late President in the attitude of delivering an address. The head has the expression of benevolence and strong determination, showing that he is calling a halt to the rule of the Spanish nation in Cuba. He has ordered to portray the President rather than the man.

The funds for the statue have been raised by popular subscription. William B. Plunkett is president of the commission. The total cost of the completed monument is about $18,000.

It is expected that President Roosevelt will attend the unveiling. There will also be present the governor of Massachusetts, his staff and many men of national prominence.

TORNADOES AND FLOODS

Mississippi and Other Streams High in Wisconsin.

La Crosse, Wis., May 19.—Reports received in this city from surrounding towns and villages were to the effect that inestimable damage has been done to farm lands by a big rise in the Mississippi and its tributaries. Root, La Crosse, and other small streams are several feet over their banks. Thousands of acres of farm lands are flooded and crops will have to be replanted. Several bridges have been washed out, and roads are flooded to the depth of three and four feet.

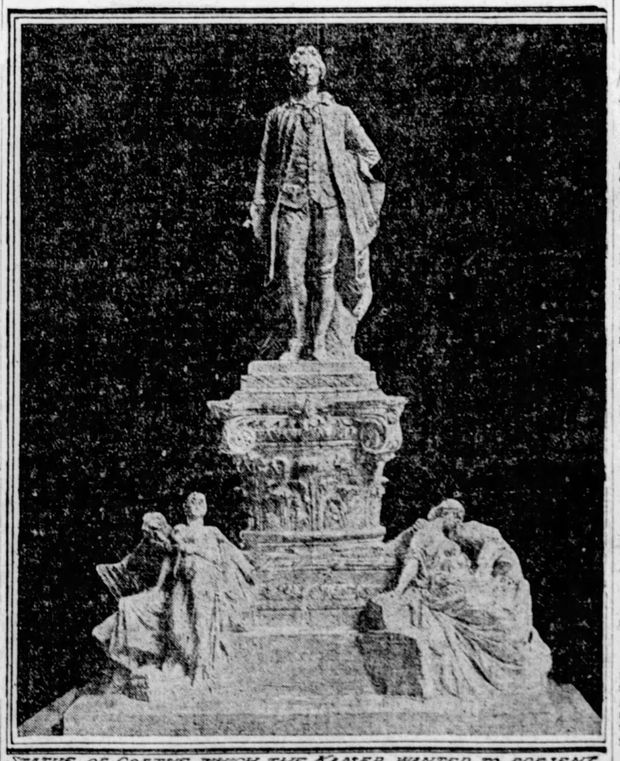
Horton, Kas., May 19.—A tornado at this place last night demolished several buildings and unroofed the Union Hotel. Two people were slightly hurt.

Merrill, Iowa, May 19.—A tornado, accompanied by a heavy hail storm, did considerable damage here last night. A grain elevator was twisted from its foundation, while the hail demolished windows, beat down vegetable crops and did $2,000 damage to Elder's greenhouse.

Religious Exiles.

New York, May 18.—The French line steamer La Champagne, which arrived today from Havre, brought 64 religious exiles from France, four and sixty brothers, the latter, with two exceptions, being young students. Forty-six of the latter go to Metuchen, N. J.; the others will go to Montreal.

ITALY ANGRY OVER PRESENT FROM THE KAISER



STATUE OF GOETHE WHICH THE KAISER WANTED TO PRESENT TO THE CITY OF ROME.

Paris, May 16.—Emperor William, on the last day of his visit to Rome, inspected the proposed site for the Goethe monument in the Pincian Gardens, and expressed his thanks to the municipality for the fine position selected.

Prof. Eberlein, however, has just informed the emperor that the erection of the statue is indefinitely postponed. The true inwardness of the matter is that the project of erecting a statue to a foreigner upon the most magnificent spot in the Eternal City in a garden devoted exclusively to the memory of eminent Italians, has provoked an outcry, not only in the capital, but all over Italy. The mayor of Rome has been compelled to make his excuses to Prof. Eberlein for the postponement.

William II, who hoped to lay the corner stone of the monument, is said to be much irritated by this unexpected incident, whereby he finds himself with a statute of Goethe, as well as one of Frederick the great on his hands.

BARBER SHOT POLITICIAN

A Former Lieutenant Governor Killed in Street Row.

Thibodeaux, La., May 19.—A shooting affray which resulted in the death of former Lieutenant Governor Clay Knoblock occurred yesterday on Main street. The affair created intense excitement. The shooting was done by James Garault, a barber, in a section of Main street, usually crowded, but as the hour was early few people were on the street. Several witnesses of the shooting said that Garault shot in self-defense.

The men were seen talking together when suddenly Knoblock drew his revolver. It appeared that he experienced some trouble with the weapon and the cartridge failed to explode. Before Knoblock could make another attempt to shoot, Garault whipped out his revolver and opened fire. That his aim was true was established by the autopsy held by the coroner, who found five wounds in the dead man's body. Any one of the wounds would have proved fatal.

Garault surrendered to the authorities immediately, but it is believed he will be allowed bond.

Henry Clay Knoblock was a native of La Fourche parish. He served as lieutenant governor under Governor Samuel D. McEnery, now United States senator. He had been practicing law at Thibodeaux where he lived with his wife. He is survived by her and one son, Earle, who is engaged in business in New Orleans.

NEW TRIAL FOR BOODLERS

The Supreme Court Sets Aside Conviction of Politicians.

Jefferson City, Mo., May 19.—The supreme court today reversed the decision of the St. Louis circuit court in the cases of former elegates Falkner and Lehmann, convicted of perjury, and remanded the cases. Justice Gantt wrote the opinion.

Perjury is alleged to have been committed before the grand jury in connection with the investigation by that body of the suburban franchise bill scandal in the St. Louis Municipal Assembly, in which $135,000 was to have been used to pay for its passage.

St. Louis, Mo., May 19.—The trial of Emil Hartmann, former speaker pro tem of the house of delegates, charged with selling his vote on the city lighting bill, was called in Judge Ryan's court today. It is the first case growing out of the $47,500 deal, in which it is charged money was distributed to delegates.

DASH DOWN MOUNTAIN.

Latrobe, Pa., May 19.—Three men are known to be dead and one injured in a wreck at the Whitney mines, five miles from here last night.

These men were employed in the yards of the coal company in shifting cars with a dinkey engine, when, without warning, three loaded cars and three empties crashed into the dinkey and the empty cars in the yards and in an instant all was a pile of ruin, with the bleeding forms of four men visible in the light of the fires from the surrounding coke ovens.

Men were on the scene in an instant and worked like mad to get the great heap of coal from the yet writhing forms, some of which were crushed almost out of recognition, and the bodies of three men were soon recovered.

The cars started from Palmer's Summit. The summit is a mile distant from the mine. As the cars dashed down the grade the speed momentarily increased and by the time the engine was reached they were going at the rate of a mile a minute.

The crash was heard for miles, and many people rushed to the scene. Messages were sent to Latrobe for undertakers, while Drs. Bresenich and Thomas hurried to attend the injured if any should be found. It was thought more men might be found in the wreckage, which was piled to the height of ten to fifteen feet above the tracks.

The Markets.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, May 16.—Bradstreets says weather and labor conditions have been far from perfect for the progress of retail trade, planting operations and growth and building, but the tendency to regard these drawbacks as merely temporary is still present, though the feeling as to labor disputes is that continued unsettlement will work serious damage to all interests concerned. Wholesale trade, naturally quiet at this season, also reflects the above features, but so great is the confidence in the future outlook, that, except in the case of cotton manufacturing and building, where the cost of raw material or of operation has been pushed to almost prohibitive heights, optimistic views still rule. Railroad operations now free from congestion, are very profitable, a fitting crown to the records of past prosperity being found in the April record of a gain of 14 per cent in gross receipts, which follows steady and increasing gains made yearly in that month since 1895.

Capital has sought to be made in the stock market of the weakness of pig iron, and reported decreases in steel, but the latter is denied, and while production of iron is now in unprecedented volume, reliable statistics of stocks of this material, show no accumulation. Steel is coming in from abroad in enormous volume, and imports for the fiscal year are the largest, with one exception in the country's history. A slight revision of prices would, we believe, not be unpleasing to domestic producers.

Pig iron furnishes a notable exception to the strength of other staples, weakening as it has at all markets, this inducing a spread of stories that steel billets were lower at the west. No sign of weakness in finished steel and iron products can be found at the leading western centers, but there is a feeling that heavy imports of foreign billets may shortly affect prices for that product at seaboard markets. A sign of strength in the finished material line is the report that specifications for new work are coming forward rapidly and that mills are pushed to keep up with their work.

A favorably situated trade at present is that of shoes, eastern shipments of which, show an increase of 22 per cent over this week a year ago and 11 per cent for the sason, and also noting an increase over the record year of 1901. Leather prices are strong. A moderate business is doing in hides, but firmness is the rule. Dress woolen goods are reported moving well, while men's wear is quiet, but a slight improvement in tone in this line is noted. Old supplies of wool are held steadily, while new wool is reported bringing 1 to 2 cents advance over last year's prices. Western prices are above a parity with those at the east.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo May 19.—Close.—The weather is the leading factor in the grain market at the present time, and promises to retain its position for some time to come. The opening in wheat was easier all around this morning, on account of excellent weather. Cash and May were ⅜c lower and July ¼@⅜c lower, with September opening the season at 71¾c. The world's available supply is given as 4,400,000 bu. The foreign crop news, with the exception of that from the United Kingdom, shows the prospects improving. The crop in the southwest, but as St. Louis did not show any nervousness, the To offset this feature there are damage local market failed to respond during the early part of the session. The damage is said to be from Hessian fly and chinch bugs. Primary receipts were 235,000 bu.; last week, 255,000; last year, 249,000; shipments, 284,000 bu.; last week, 307,000; last year, 328,000. At midday prices were steady, with May a shade higher and September up ⅜c, but as subsequent developments showed this was only a starter. After noon the advance was quite rapid. When the July price broke through 73¼c it was not long finding the 74c mark and closed at 74⅛c, ⅜c higher. Cash and May closed ¼c higher. September was firm and after two trades at 71⅝c and 72¼c the value was established at 72⅝c. At the close.

The receipts of corn today were quite liberal, and this, combined with good weather, caused a recession of ¼c in the opening price of May and ¼@⅜c in the July delivery. Primary receipts, 354,000 bu.; last week, 704,000; last year, 277,000. Shipments, 425,000 bu.; last week, 459,000; last year, 203,000. Bradstreet's decrease in the available corn supply, 1,342,000 bu. Trade in the future was light and they closed at an advance of ⅜c. There was some cash business transacted slightly under yesterday's figures.

Oats were dull and featureless. The opening was unchanged for May and ¼c lower for July. Bradstreet's decrease, 1,079,000 bu. The market was steady at midday. The close was ¼c lower for May and unchanged for July.

Seed was quiet and easier, with October 2½c lower. The close was 7½c lower, at $5.35.

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Today, May 18 Close.
Cash	75⅝	76	75⅝	76	75⅝
May	75⅝	....	....	76	75⅝
July	73¼	74⅛	73	74⅛	73⅝
Sept	71¼	72⅝	71⅜	72⅝	....
Corn—					
May	44⅛	....	....	44⅞	44⅝
July	44⅛	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅜
Oats—					
May	36⅜	....	....	36⅜	36⅜
July	33¼	33⅝	33	33⅝	33¼
Clover Seed—					
Oct	$5.40	$5.40	$5.35	$5.35	$5.42½
Rye—No. 2, 53½c					

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	79¼	80¼	78⅞	80	79⅝
July	73	74⅛	72⅝	74½	73⅛
Sept	70½	71⅝	70⅜	71⅝	70⅝
Corn—					
May	44⅜	44⅞	44⅜	44½	44⅜
July	44½	44⅞	44⅜	44⅝	44⅜
Sept	44¼	44⅝	44⅛	44⅜	44⅛
Oats—					
May	36⅝	36¾	36½	36⅝	36⅝
July	33½	34	33⅝	34	33⅝
Sept	30½	31¼	30½	31¼	30½

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	83⅞	83⅞	83⅝	83⅝	83⅜
July	78¼	79¼	78¼	79¼	78⅝
Sept	75⅝	76⅛	75⅝	76⅛	75⅝
Corn—					
May	55	56¼	55	56½	55
July	51⅜	52	51⅜	52	51⅞
Sept	50⅜	50½	50⅜	50¾	50½

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
May	74¼	74⅝	74¼	74½	74¼
July	70	71⅛	69⅝	71	70⅜
Sept	68¼	69⅛	68⅛	69⅛	68⅜

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
July	....	....	....	77⅛	76⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....	79⅝	78½
July	....	....	....	79⅜	77⅞

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May	$18.85	$19.00	$18.85	$19.00	$18.85
July	17.17	17.95	17.17	17.72	17.15
Sept	16.75	16.87	16.57	16.77	16.59
Lard—					
May	8.92	9.07	8.92	9.07	8.85
July	8.95	9.07	8.92	9.07	8.95
Sept	8.95	9.10	8.95	9.10	8.97
Ribs—					
May	9.25	9.35	9.25	9.35	9.25
July	9.40	9.50	9.37	9.50	9.37
Sept	9.17	9.32	9.17	9.32	9.17

Foreign Crops.

Liverpool weekly foreign crop reports:

United Kingdom—The outlook is less favorable, owing to the weather being too cold.

France—Crops are improving, but more heat is wanted. There are still complaints of backward growth, and the plant is thin.

Russia—Some important districts in the southwest and southeast are still suffering from drouth. Elsewhere, the conditions are favorable.

Roumania—Timely rains have fallen, improving crop conditions. The prospects are now excellent.

Bulgaria—Crop prospects are excellent.

Hungary—Favorable weather has improved the outlook. Conditions are satisfactory.

Germany—The weather during the past week has generally been satisfactory. Crop conditions have improved.

Spain—The weather is too cold.

BROOMHALL.

Money and Stocks.

New York, May 19.—Wall street.—Yesterday's downward tendency of prices was still prevalent this morning in the stock market. Large sales were made at the opening which were well distributed, causing fractional declines amongst nearly all the representative stocks. Reading and Southern Pacific lost ¾. The declines otherwise did not exceed ½. A rise of ½ in Amalgamated, and of small fractions in Rock Island and St. Louis & San Francisco were the only important exceptions to the general course of the market.

Buying orders rallied most of the standard stocks a fraction above yesterday's close, but the movement was attended with a good deal of feverishness. Meanwhile prices were slipping off at other points. Fluctuations in the active stocks were slight, although considerable stock changed hands. Declines reached 2¼ in General Electric and 1¾@1¾ in Chicago Terminal preferred, Delaware & Hudson, People's Gas, Linseed, Republic Steel and Ice preferred. Lackawanna advanced 2 and St. Louis & San Francisco and Rubber preferred, the market slipped back to the low level and became dull at the end of the hour.

The effective support given to a few representative stocks, notably St. Paul, had a decided influence on speculative sentiment and prompted the covering of short lines. Advances ranging from nearly a point to 1¼ over last night fesulted in St. Paul, Missouri Pacific, Delaware & Hudson, Wheeling & Lake Erie, Canadian Pacific, Louisville, Kansas & Texas preferred, Erie second preferred, Amalgamated, Colorado Fuel, American Ice and Consolidated. There were fresh declines meantime amongst many inactive stocks, ranging from 1 to 2 points. Buying decreased at the higher level, and prices slipped back a fraction. Bonds were irregular at noon.

Prices were held well in control, and when St. Paul rose anew to 157 the entire list followed. Union Pacific and New York Central extended their advances to a point and other leaders were a trifle higher.

Attempts to take profits forced the market down a slight fraction, but the persistent support which had been in evidence all day reasserted itself, and prices recovered fully. Some of the trunk lines, Pacific and Gould stocks touched the best prices of the day. Wabash preferred, Missouri Pacific, Texas & Pacific and Rock Island rose more than a point over last night and Northwestern 3⅞. General Electric recovered the earlier loss.

New York Stocks.

Am. Locomotive	24½	24¾	24½	24⅝
Am. Sg. Rfig. Co.	123	124	123	123¾
Atch. pfd	77¼	78¼	76⅞	....
Atchison pfd	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼
Am. Car & F. Co.	38½	38⅝	38	38⅛
Anaconda	101	....	....	101½
Amal. Copper	64⅜	65	63⅝	64⅜
Balt. & Ohio	89¾	90	89¾	89¾
Brklyn. R. Trans.	63½	65	63¾	64¼
Can. Pacific	129¼	131	129¾	130⅜
Chicago G. W.	20¾	21⅜	20¼	21
Clover Leaf	24¾	....	....	24¾
Con. Tob. 4's	60¼	61¾	60¼	61¼
Col. Fuel	67¾	....	....	68⅝
Ches. & Ohio	41¼	41½	40⅞	41
Erie com	33¼	33⅝	32⅞	33⅝
Louis. & Nash.	114½	115¾	114¼	115¼
Leather	12¾	....	....	13⅜
Leather pfd	94½	....	....	95
Ice common	8½	....	....	9½
Manhattan	139	139¾	138½	138¾
Mex. Central	26¾	27¼	26¾	27
Mo. Pacific	108½	110	108¾	109½
M., K. & T.	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅜
North Am. Co.	93⅝	....	....	96
N. Y. Central	125¼	126⅝	125¼	126
N. Y. C. & St. L.	29¼	....	....	30½
N. & W. com.	67⅞	69¼	68¼	69¼
Ont. & Western	27⅞	27¾	27⅝	27⅝
Pennsylvania	127¼	128	127¼	127⅝
People's Gas Co.	100¼	101	100¼	100⅞
Reading com	50¼	51⅝	50¼	50⅞
Rock Island	40⅜	41¼	39⅝	40⅝
Rep. I. & S. Co.	17	17	16	16⅜
Rep. pref	75½	....	....	75½
South. Ry	28¼	28⅝	27⅞	28⅝
St. Paul	155⅞	157⅞	155½	156⅝
South. Pac	51⅝	52¼	51¼	52¼
St. L. San F com.	75¼	....	....	76
Ten. Coal & Iron	58⅜	59½	55¾	58⅞
Union Pac.	86¾	88⅝	86¾	87⅜
U. S. Steel	33¼	33½	33	33⅜
U. S. Steel pfd.	82⅜	83⅝	82⅜	83⅛
Wabash com.	26	26⅝	25¾	26
Wabash pfd.	46¼	47⅛	46	46⅜
Wab. Deb. B's	75⅛	76	75¼	75⅝
Western Union	84	84¼	84	84
W. & L. E.	22⅛	....	....	23
Wis. Central	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22½
Wis. Central pfd.	44¾	....	....	45¾
K. C. com.	29¼	....	....	29¾
Texas Pacific	32¾	33¼	32	32⅞

Toledo Produce Market.

Jobbers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, Jersey cow, 1-lb. prints, 24c; solid pack, 23c; dairy, 16@18c; packing stock, 12c; Michigan creamery, 1-lb. prints, 25c; solid pack, 22c.

Butterine—Dairy rolls, 13½@14½c; 1-lb. prints, 14@16c; solid pack, 13@15c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 13@15½c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, 15c.

Cabbages—1½c per lb.; new, $2.00@2.50 per crate.

Lettuce—Per lb., 10c.

Radishes—Per doz., hothouse, 20c.

Pie Plant—15@20c.

Cucumbers—Hothouse, 75@$1.00 per doz.

Cauliflower—California, $1.25@1.50.

Celery—California, $1.00@1.50.

Beets—30@40c per bu.

Tomatoes—Floridas, fancy, per crate, $3.25@4.00.

Spinach—50@60c per pound.

Asparagus—15c per pound.

Onions—50@60c; green, 10c per doz.; Egyptian, $1.75 per bu., $2.50 per sack; Bermudas, $1.90@2.00 per crate.

Wax Beans—Per bu., $3.00@3.50.

Green Beans—Per bu., $2.50@3.00.

Navy Beans (hand picked)—$2.40@2.50.

Parsnips—35@40c per bu.

Turnips—25@30c per bu.

Carrots—40@50c per bu.

Potatoes—60@65c; very firm.

Rutabagas—35c per bu.

Fruits—

Strawberries—Tennessee crates, 24 qts., $2.60.

Poultry (alive)—Fowls, 12@12½c; spring chickens, 13c per pound; broilers, 25@35c each; turkeys, 14c; ducks, 12c; geese, 12c.

Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 13c; spring chickens, 15@16c per lb.; turkeys, 16@17c; ducks, 14@16c; geese, 12½@13c.

New York Stocks.

Am. Locomotive	24½	24¾	24½	24⅝
Am. Sg. Rfig. Co.	123	124	123	123¾
Atch. pfd	77¼	78¼	76⅞	....
Atchison pfd	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼
Am. Car & F. Co.	38½	38⅝	38	38⅛
Anaconda	101	....	....	101½
Amal. Copper	64⅜	65	63¾	64⅜
Balt. & Ohio	89¾	90	89¾	89¾
Brklyn. R. Trans.	63½	65	63¾	64¼
Can. Pacific	129¼	131	129¾	130⅜
Chicago G. W.	20¾	21⅜	20